Padayachi Dialect of Tamil

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ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

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Foreword

'Padayachi Dialect of Tamil' by Thiru K. Ramasamy forms part of the project entitled 'The Dialect Survey of Tamil Nadu' undertaken by the Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics, Annamalai University. The aim of this project is to bring out the treasure of linguistic information elicited from the living speech of the socially and regionally identified groups of common people in order that it may be greatly useful to researchers in linguistics and related disciplines. Several dialects of Tamil, Kannada, Telugu and Malayalam spoken in Tamil Nadu have been studied by the members of the staff and research scholars of the Centre. This book is the fourteenth in the series of Dialect Studies.

The dialect analysed in this study is spoken by a group of Padayachi people belonging to Trichy district, Tamil Nadu. The author has diligently collected a large number of words used by the people in different aspects of their life and has classified them in such a way that one can easily refer to the vocabulary of this dialect for comparative and other purposes. The reader is sure to find many interesting features peculiar to this dialect.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce this work to the readers.

S. Agesthialingom,
Director,
Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics,
Annamalai University.

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Annamalainagar
10th October, 1978

K. RAMASAMY

Preface

This monograph is a slightly revised form of the M. A., dissertation "A Descriptive study of a Tamil Dialect (Padayachi Dialect of Trichy district)" submitted by the author to the Department of Linguistics in the year 1972. The aim of the monograph is to make the study of a dialect of the Padayachi Community available to a wider circle of readers. In order that the reader may appreciate the linguistic reflections of the way of life of the speakers a brief note on where and how they live is given. The author would be glad if the monograph happens to be interesting to the researchers in comparative dialectology and reconstruction of primitive culture.

A note on the speakers

The expression *Padayachi* (< *paṭai*+*a:ṭci*) which literally means the control of the army refers figuratively to the rank of Commanders-in-chief. This rank is one of the many within the class of *Vanniyakula kshatriyas* such as: *Paṭaiya:ṉṭavar, Paṭaivettiya:r, Kaṉṟar, Va:ṉṭaiya:r, Ceyankoṇṭa:r, Nayina:r, Na:yakar, Maḻavara:yar, Naracinkara:yar, Pallavara:yar, Paṇṭa:ratta:r, Vi:ravilvicayan::r, Anca:ta cinkam, Pulikuttiya:r, Co:ḻana:r, Varma:* etc.[1] There are myths and entertainable accounts about the origin of this class. According to a myth the members of this class were *Kshatriyas* of the 'fire race' (Sanskrit *agni / vahni* 'fire' > Tamil *vaṉ ṟi*).[2] According to a traditional account which seems to be supported by inscriptions and claims made by the putative descendants of the ancient imperial orders the members of this class occupied various niches in the hierarchy of the states, as seems to be suggested by the ranks given above.[3]

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1. According to Srinivasa Varma, G. (1977:p.81) there are more than thirty such ranks and titles referring to the *Vanniyakulakshatriyas.*

2. For a detailed account of this aspect see Thurston, E. (1909: pp. 1–28).

3. For further details see Ezhilnilavanar, R. (1977). Regarding the present population of the *Vanniyakulakshatriyas* of Tamil Nadu no authentic information is available. According to the Backward Commission Report submitted by Sattanathan, A. N. (1970: p.89) to the

The speakers of the dialect in question are a section of the Padayachis living in the village of Ponparappi[4] in Ariyalur taluk of the Trichy district. The village is about 90 kilometres distant from Trichy, Tanjore and Chidambaram. It has an area of 1097.30 Hectacres and a population of 4169. It has no river and the agriculture depends on rain and lift-irrigation. There are a higher secondary school, a fully equipped post office and over five temples big and small. The nearest railway station is at a distance of five miles. The village is electrified and is provided with sufficient bus service.

The caste structure of the village consists of the following caste tiers arranged with regard to numerical strength: *Padayachi* (3060), *Senguntha Mudaliar* (*kaikko:ḷar*) (740), *Harijan* (*Parayar*) (369), *Vaṇṇa:r* (washermen), *Pariya:ri* (barber),

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Government of Tamil Nadu the estimated population of this community in 1971 is 48,61,742. It is said that there are many drawbacks in this estimation and a more reasonable estimate is expected to lie somewhere in between 16% to 20% (6 to 8 million) of the total population of Tamil Nadu.

4. An etymological study of its name (*Ponparappi* means the place where the wealth of some king or petty king might have been stored) and those of the surrounding villages (for instance, *Cerukaḷattu:r*, *Ki:ḻama:ḷikai*, *Co:ḻankuṭikka:ṭu*, *Irumpulikkuṟicci*, *Paraṇam*, *Va:riyanka:val*, *Kaḻumankalam* etc.) show that this village must have belonged to the *Co:ḻa:* empire of the early 11th century when *Kaṅkaikoṇṭaco:ḻapuram*, which is fifteen miles east of *Ponparappi*, was the capital.

Iruḷar, Tombar, Va:ṇiya ceṭṭiya:r(cekka:n), Paṇḍa:ram and *Ayyer* (*Brahmin*). These castes pursue different professions: the *Padayachis* cultivate soil as owners, the *Senguntha Mudaliars* engage in weaving, the *Harijans* work as manual labourers on the farms and beat drums during festivals and ceremonies, the *Vaṇṇa:rs* wash for others, the *Pariya:ris* do the shaving for others, the *Iruḷa:s* hunt animals, collect honey and carry torches during village festivals, the *Tomba:s* rear pigs, catch rats and carry torches, the *Va:ṇiya ceṭṭiya:rs* press and sell oil, the *Paṇḍa:rams* do the maintenance work in the temples and the *Brahmins* officiate marriages and perform ceremonial mediation between the living and the dead. The *Padayachis* treat *Senguntha Mudaliars* as their equals and others as their dependants.

The *Padayachis* of Ponparappi have the following in-group structure. They belong to two intermarrying groups (*uravumuraiya:rkaḷ*) and marriage within either group is not possible. Each group consists of a good many patriarchally identified lineages, *vakaiyara:s*[5]. The scions in one lineage are called *panka:ḷikaḷ* or *ka:ṇiya:ḷarkaḷ*

5. The names of the *Vakaiyara:s* belonging to the two intermarrying groups, say A and B, are: A1. *A:timuttu*, A2. *Pu:ca:ri* (*cittupu:ca:ri, periya pu:ca:ri*), A3. *Maṇatti*, A4. *Kuḷaka:ran* (>*kuḷaika:ran*), A5. *Muttatacci* (> *Mu:tta paṭaya:cci*), A6. *Veḷḷikuḷatta:n*, A7. *Toṇṭa:n* and A8. *Na:valu:ra:n*, (migrated one). B1. *Mantikaṇakkan*, B2 *Ponnuttiriya:n* (>*Ponmuttiraiyan*), B3. *Manka:n*, B4 *Kurukke(ḷ)* B5. *Veḷḷipiriya:n*, B6. *A:ttikuricciya:n* or *Va:ṇatiraiyan* (migrated one), B7. *co:ḻaiyan*, B8. *ceṭṭuva:ṇṭa:yan* and B9. *Marutu:ra:n* (migrated one).

'property sharers' of the first order. The scions in different lineages are *paṅkaːḷikaḷ* or *kaːṇiyaːḷarkaḷ* 'property sharers' of other than the first order. This holds good for either group. Each group highly respects the other. And this structure plays a decisive role in various aspects of the social intercourse of this community.

As to the economic aspect of the life of the speakers, they are mostly agriculturists with land-holdings from half an acre to fifteen acres. Since agriculture is dependent on capricious rain most of them with no other way-out either live in penury. Some of the members of this community are, however, educated and employed in different capacities as doctor, engineer, agricultural officer, educational officer, police officer, teacher and so on.

As to the religious aspect of the life of the speakers, they are all Hindu Saivites and yet worship both *Śivaː* and *Viṣṇu*. At the same time it remains to be mentioned that they continue to worship their tutelary deities such as *Karuppu*, *Ayyanaːr*, *Maːriyammen*, *Kaːḷiyammen* etc. They have a rich system of ceremonies and festivals. *Kaːtukutti* 'ear-boring', *teraṭṭi* 'first menstruation', *uːṭukuṭi-poːrɑtu* 'moving into newly built house', *kalyaːṇom* 'marriage' and *caːvu* 'death' are all observed punctiliously. In almost all these ceremonies *ammaːn* 'the maternal uncle' enjoys and discharges a good many conventional rights and duties.

The general Hindu festivals of Tamil Nadu apart, they celebrate two annual religious festivals in a grand style. They are *Paṭukaḷam* and *tiːmiti*. *Paṭukaḷam* which literally means a battlefield with the dead bodies scattered over, here refers to a

festival in imitation of it. This festival is celebrated to please the goddess *Ca:muṇṭi:svari* and its characteristics are an imitation battlefield, the pulling of the divine car, sacrifice of the promised birds and animals and the running of the needles into the skin at various points in the body. *Ti:miti* is a festival celebrated to please the goddess *Draupadi*. The main feature of this festival is that a good number of worshippers walk on fire in fulfilment of their undertaking to do so. And this feature is but a sequel coming after eighteen days of narration of episodes in *Maha:bha:ratam*. Both of these festivals attract a good number of people from the surrounding villages as well. Generally, the people are very jubilant and enjoy the opportunities proffered by the attendant social gatherings to their hearts' content.

1

Phonology

1.1 Phonemic Inventory

1.1.1 *Phonemes*

There are twenty five phonemes in the Padayachi Dialect, of which nineteen are segmental and six suprasegmental.

1.1.2 *Segmental Phonemes*

The segmental phonemes consist of five vowels and fourteen consonants.

1.1.2.1 *Vowels*

The vowel phonemes show contrast at the vertical and horizontal axes. The phonemes are tabulated below accordingly. The front and central vowels are unrounded and the back vowels are rounded.

	Front	Central	Back
High	*i*		*u*
Mid	*e*		*o*
Low		*a*	

1.1.2.2 *Consonants*

Of the fourteen consonant phonemes five are plosives, three are nasals, three are laterals, one is flap and two are semivowels.

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar
Plosive	*p*		*t*		*ṭ*	*c*	*k*
Nasal	*m*			*n*	*ṇ*		
Lateral				*l*		*ḷ*	
Flap				*r*			
Semivowel		*v*				*y*	

1.1.3 *Suprasegmental Phonemes* [1]

Of the six suprasegmental phonemes one is length, three are terminal contours and two are junctures.

1.1.3.1 *Length*

The long vowel, which forms the nucleus of a single syllable, has been treated in this study as short vowel plus length, a co-occurring feature denoting the durational difference. Length is abstracted as a separate phoneme and symbolized as /:/ which is placed right to the vowel.

ale	wave	*pace*	paste
a:le	mill/factory	*pa:ce*	cockroach

1.1.3.2 *Terminal Contours*

This dialect distinguishes three types of terminal contours at the syntactic level. They are: Rising, Falling and Level terminals.

1.1.3.2.1 *Rising Terminal* /↑/

paṭicca:n ↑ did (he) study?

[1] Speech melody which is part of the intonation system has not been considered in this analysis.

1.1.3.2.2 *Falling Terminal* / ↓ /

paṭicca:n / ↓ / (he) studied (with contempt)

1.1.3.2.3 *Level Terminal* / | /

paṭicca:n | (he) studied (statement)

1.1.3.3 *Juncture*

1.1.3.3.1 *Open Juncture*

Open juncture is marked with space.

aven moven he is son

1.1.3.3.2 *Close Juncture*

Close juncture is marked with plus sign.

aven + moven his son

1.2 Contrasts

1.2.1 *Vowels*

1.2.1.1 *Qualitative Contrasts*

1.2.1.1.1 *Short vowels*

iṭuppu	waist	*tiṭṭu*	scold	*naṭi*	pretend
eṭuppu	support	*teṭṭu*	cheat	*nɔṭe*	walk(n)
aṭuppu	oven	*taṭṭu*	plate	—	
oṭuppu	weak	*toṭṭu*	having touched	—	
uṭuppu	dress	*tuṭṭu*	coin	*nɔṭu*	plant(v)

1.2.1.1.2 *Long Vowels*

i:re	liver	*ti:ttu*	brush(v.t.)	*pi:*	excretion
e:re	to climb	*te:ttu*	console(v.t.)	*pe:*	ghost
a:re	to cool(v.i.)	*tɔ:ttu*	winnow	*pɔ:*	mat
o:re	root of nose	*to:ttu*	being defeated	*po:*	go
u:re	to soak(v.i.)	*tu:ttu*	hay(v.t.)	*pu:*	flower

1.2.1.2 *Quantitative Contrasts*

/i i:/	*iru*	wait	*tiṭṭu*	scold
	i:ru	egg of louse	*ti:ṭṭu*	sharpen(v.t.)
/e e:/	*eru*	manure	*teru*	street
	e:ru	plough-share	*te:ru*	car
/a a:/	*aru*	reap	*paci*	hunger
	a:ru	river	*pa:ci*	moss
/o o:/	*oṭṭe*	camel	*toṭu*	touch
	o:ṭṭe	hole	*to:ṭu*	earwear
/u u:/	*uṭu*	leave(v.t.)	*mukku*	bud of flower
	u:ṭu	house	*mu:kku*	nose

1.2.2 *Consonants*

1.2.2.1 *Qualitative Contrasts*

/ʋ v/	*pa:lu*	milk
	va:lu	tail
/t ṭ/	*kottu*	bunch
	koṭṭu	pour
/c y/	*ca:ti*	caste
	ya:ti	remembrance
/m ṁ/	*maṭi*	lap
	naṭi	act (v)
/m̃ ṇ/	*ammi*	mortar
	aṇṇi	elder brother's wife

/n ṇ/	*enne*	what
	eṇṇe	oil
/l ḷ/	*tale*	head
	taḷe	ties
/l ḷ/	*male*	mountain
	maḷe	rain
/ḷ ḷ/	*kuḷi*	bathe
	kuḷi	ditch

1.3 Phonemic Distribution

1.3.1 *Vowels*

1.3.1.1 *Short Vowels*

All short vowels except *a* and *o* occur in all the three positions. *a* and *o* occur initially and medially but not finally.

i	*inime*	hereafter	*pinnaːle*	behind	*taṇṇi*	water
e	*ere*	food	*celavu*	expenditure	*aːce*	desire
a	*avaciyam*	necessity	*mavucu*	reputation/ happiness	—	
o	*oravu*	relation	*koraː*	female offspring of goat	—	
u	*ucuru*	life	*kumpuṭu*	worship	*taruṭu*	husk

1.3.1.2 *Long Vowels*

All long vowels occur initially, medially and finally.

iː	*iːṭu*	mortgage	*tiːni*	foodstuff for cattle	*ciː*	pus
eː	*eːṭu*	layer	*peːnu*	louse	*peː*	ghost

a:	*a:kku*	cook(v.t)	*ka:cu*	money	*ta:*	give
o:	*o:ri*	a play related to swimming	*po:ru*	straw heap	*po:*	go
u:	*u:ci*	needle	*nu:lu*	thread	*pu:*	flower

1.3.2 *Consonants*

All the consonants except *ṇ*, *ḷ* and *ḻ* occur initially.

All the consonants occur medially while the nasals *m* and *n* alone occur finally.

p	*pakaṭṭu*	pretention	*kompu*	horn	—	
t	*tenavu*	itching	*mat:le*	childish	—	
ṭ	*ṭakkuṇṇu/ ṭaka:ruṇṇu*	suddenly	*o:ṭe*	brook	— —	
c	*ca:kku*	false reason	*moce*	hare	—	
k	*kaṭuppu*	anger	*toke*	amount	—	
m	*manacu*	heart	*ma:nom*	sky	*mo:com*	bad
n	*neneppu*	thought/ remembrance	*ma:nen*	maternal uncle	*kaṭen*	loan
ṇ	—		*aṇi*	squirrel	—	
l	*laṭcom*	lakh	*ca:lu*	big vessel	—	
ḷ	—		*ca:ḷe*	thatched hut	—	
ḻ	—		*taḻumpu*	scar		
r	*rekke*	feathers	*poravu*	afterwards	—	
v	*varavu*	income	*ca:vu*	death	—	
y	*yo:cne*	suggestion	*to:y:ru*	mother	—	

1.4. Allophonic Distribution

1.4.1. *Vowels*

Serial No.	Phoneme	Allophones	Phonetic Description	Occurrence	Examples		
1	/i/	[i]	High front unrounded vowel	It occurs with length in all positions	[i:rɔ̃] [mi:ri] [si:]	/i:rom/ /mi:ru/ /ci:/	wetness violate pus
		[ɪ][2]	Lower-high unrounded vowel	Initial and Medial	[Iri̤mbi̤] [sIrI^]	/irumpu/ /ciri/	iron laugh
		[I^]	Slightly raised lower-high unrounded vowel	final	[maṉI^]	/maṉi/	time
2	/e/	[e]	Higher-mid front unrounded vowel	with length in all positions	[e:ṉI^] [te:ni̤] [te:]	/e:ṉi/ /te:nu/ /te:/	ladder honey rub

[2] In this dialect [I] is in the process of changing into the high central unrounded vowel [i̤] in the initial and medial positions In consequence, [i] may, in course of time, attain the phonemic status in this dialect.

Serial No.	Phoneme	Allophones	Phonetic Description	Occurrence	Examples
		[ɛ]	Lower-mid front unrounded vowel	final	[pΩxɛ] /poke/ smoke
		[E]	Mean-mid front unrounded vowel	Initial and Medial	[Eṭṭi] /eṭṭu/ eight [pEs∧kki] /pecakku/ mistake
3	/a/	[a]	Low central unrounded vowel	with length in all positions	[a:sɛ] /a:ce/ desire [ma:si] /ma:cu/ defect/fault [ma:ŋga:] /ma:nka:/ mango
		[∧]	Lower-mid back unrounded vowel	Initial and Medial	[∧ṉṉa:] /aṉṉa:/ father [v∧lɛ] /vale/ net
4	/o/	[ø]	High-mid back rounded vowel	With length in all positions	[o:ɾɛ] /o:te/ brook [mo:ri] /mo:ru/ butter milk [po:] /po:/ go
		[ɔ]	Lower-mid back rounded vowel	word finally with nasalization	[kEl̰ɔ̃] /kel̰om/ old person

	[Ω]		Mean-mid back rounded vowel	elsewhere	[ΩsΛt̪ɪ̪Iʌ] /ocatti/ high [pΩn̪n̪t] /pon̪n̪u/ girl [a:l̪ivΩ] /a:l̪uvo/ persons
5.	[u]	[u]	High back rounded vowel	with length in all positions	[u:∂a:] /u:ta:/ violet [pu:tt̪t] /pu:t̪tu/ lock [pu:] /pu:/ flower
	[U]		Lower-high back rounded vowel	Initial syllable	[Uppt] /uppu/ salt [mUn̪ivɛ] /mun̪uve/ to murmur
	[ɨ]		High central unrounded vowel	elsewhere	[kΛrɨkkΛlɨ] /karukkalu/ darkness/morning [Λl̪ivɨ] /al̪uvu/ weep

1.4.2 *Consonants*

Serial No.	Phoneme	Allophones	Phonetic Description	Occurrence	Examples
1	/p/	[β]	Bilabial voiced slit fricative	1. Intervocally 2. Medially after /l/ and /r/	[ΛβaːyƆ] /apa:yom/ danger [EyΛlβi] /eyalpu/ nature [t̪Ωr̪Λrβi] /to̪tarpu/ connection

Serial No.	Phoneme	Allophones	Phonetic Description	Occurrence	Examples
		[b]	Bilabial voiced plosive	Medially after nasals	[ṯEmbɨ] /tempu/ strength [∧nbɨ] /anpu/ love [p∧n̪bɨ] /paṉpu/ quality
		[p]	Bilabial voiceless plosive	elsewhere	[p∧llIᵛ] /palli/ house lizard [ṯΩppɨḷɨ] /toppuḷu/ naval
2	/ṯ/	[ð]	Apico-dental voiced slit fricative	Intervocally	[ve:ð∧nɛ] /ve:tane/ distress
		[d̪]	Apico-dental voiced plosive	Medially after /n/	[kEn̪d̪ɨ] /kendu/ cheat
		[ṯ]	Apico-dental voiceless plosive	elsewhere	[ṯu:rɔ̃] /tu:rom/ distance [ku:ṯṯɨ] ku:ttu/ drama
3	/ṭ/	[ɾ]	Retroflex voiced flap	1. Intervocally 2. Medially after /p/ and /v/	[pu:ɾɛ] /pu:ṭe/ misfortune [ku:pɾɨ] /ku:ptu/ call (v.t.) [sEṷɾɨ] /cevṭu/ deaf

		[ɖ]	Retroflex voiced stop	Medially after /ɳ/	[n∧ɳɖi]	/naɳṭu/ crab
		[ṭ]	Retroflex voiceless stop	elsewhere	[Ωṭṭi]	/oṭṭu/ overhearing
4.	[c]	[s]	Alveolar voiceless groove fricative	1. Initially	[s∧ŋgɛ]	/canke/ shame
				2. Intervocally	[ṯ∧risi]	/tarucu/ untilled lands
		[ǰ]	Palatal voiced affricate	Medially after nasal	[p∧ñǰɔ̃]	/pancoṃ/ famine
		[č]	Palatal voiceless affricate	Elsewhere	[mEčči]	/meccu/ eulogize
5.	/k/	[x]	Velar voiceless slit fricative	1. Intervocally	[u:xɔ̃]	/u:kom/ alertness
				2. After /l/ and /r/	[kΩlxɛ]	/kolke/ principle
					[ma:rx∧lI∧]	/ma:rkaḷi/ name of a month (November–December)
		[g]	Velar voiced stop	After nasal	[p∧ŋga:lI∧]	/panka:ḷi/ paternal clan

Serial No.	Phoneme	Allophones	Phonetic Description	Occurrence	Examples
		[*k*]	Velar voiceless stop	Elsewhere	[*kʌvɨččɛ*] /*kavucce*/ bad smell [*Ωṇ∧kkɛ*] /*oṇakke*/ sensitiveness
6	/*m*/	[3][~]	Nasalization	Finally with back vowels	[*kΩḷɔ̃*] /*koḷom*/ pond [*po:vɨ̃*] /*po:vum*/ will go–it
		[*m*]	Bilabial voiced nasal	Elsewhere	[*ma:mɛ̃*] /*ma:men*/ maternal uncle [*v∧mbɨ*] /*vambu*/ quarrel
7	/*n*/	[~]	Nasalization	Finally with non-back vowels	[*kuḷḷɛ̃*] /*kuḷḷen*/ dwarf [*v∧ṇṇa̋:*] /*vaṇṇa̋:*/ washer-man
		[*ñ*]	Palatal voiced nasal	Medially before /*c*/	[*n∧ñǰɨ*] /*nancu*/ poison
		[*n̲*]	Dental voiced nasal	Medially before /*t*/	[*∧n̲d̲Iʌ*] /*nti*/ evening

[3][~] occurs with long central vowel *a*: in word final position exceptionally in the following words

[*Ella̋:*]	/*ella:m*/	all
[*ve:ṇḍa̋:*]	/*ve:ṇṭa:m*/	do not
[*v∧r∧l̋:*]	/*varala:m*/	(someone) may come

		[ṅ]	Velar voiced nasal	Medially before /k/	[ka:ṅgɛ] /ka:nke/ heat
		[n]	Alveolar voiced nasal	Elsewhere	[nEsɔ̃] /necom/ true [vEnɛ] /veni/ mischief [k∧nnɔ̃] /kannom/ cheek
8	/ṇ/	[ṇ]	Retroflex voiced nasal	Medially	[mUṇI∧] /muṇi/ tie (the cloth) [a:ṇḍɛ] /a:ṇte/ land lord [p∧ṇṇɛ] /paṇṇe/ Harijan bonded labourer
9	/l/	[l]	Alveolar voiced lateral	1. Initially 2. Medially	[l∧ʦcIyɔ̃] /laʦciyom/ care [pElɔ̃] /pelom/ strength
10	/ɭ/	[ɭ]	Retroflex voiced lateral	Medially	[mo:ɭɔ̃] /mo:ɭom/ beating drum [tEɭɭ[/teɭɭu/ a kind of winnowing
11	/ɻ/	[ɻ]	palato-cerebral groove fricative	Medially	[mUɻiṅgI∧] /muɻunki/ bamboo

Serial No.	Phoneme	Allophones	Phonetic Description	Occurrence	Examples
12	/r/	[r]	Alveolar voiced lateral flap	1. Initially 2. Medially	[ra:n̪d̪∧li] /ra:ntalu/ light [se:rI∧] /ce:ri/ Harijan Colony
13	/v/	[u̯]	High back rounded non-syllabic vowel	Medially when preceded by a vowel and followed by a consonant	[ɪ∧u̯ɾɪ] /tavṭu/ bran [seu̯ɾɪ] /cevru/ wall
		[v]	Labio-dental voiced semivowel	Elsewhere	[v∧i̯yI∧] /vayyi/ scold [ke:vɪ] /ke:vu/ shout with weeping [v∧u̯va:] /vavva:/ bat
14	/y/	[i̯]	Front-high unrounded non-syllabic vowel	Medially when preceded by a vowel and followed by a consonant	[ɪ∧i̯ɾɪ] /ɪ∧yru/ curd
		[y]	Palatal voiced semi-vowel	Elsewhere	[ya:ɾɪ] /ya:ru/ who

1.5. Clusters

1.5.1 *Vowel clusters*

This dialect does not have any vowel cluster.

1.5.2. *Consonant clusters*

There are consonant clusters in the word initial and medial positions.

1.5.2.1 *Initial clusters*

Two consonant clusters (C_1C_2-) alone are found in the word-initial position.

pr-	*pre:tom*	dead
tr-	*tre:kom*	body
cn-	*cne:kitom*	friendship
cl-	*cla:kkiyom*	use
kl-	*kle:com*	mental disturbance
kr-	*kra:mom*	village
vr-	*vro:ti*	enemy
vy-	*vya:ti*	disease

1.5.2.2. *Medial clusters*

There are two consonant and three consonant clusters in the word-medial position.

1.5.2.2.1 *Two consonant clusters*

Two consonant clusters are further subdivided into identical clusters (-C_1C_1-) and non-identical (-C_1C_2-) clusters.

1.5.2.2.1.1 *Identical clusters*

-pp-	*mappu*	cloud
-tt-	*matta*	churning stick

-ṭṭ-	*veṭṭe*	plain ground
-cc-	*kacceṭṭom*	napkin
-kk-	*tokku*	inferior
-mm-	*mammate*	proud/vanity
-nn-	*cannom*	small/little
-ṇṇ-	*tiṇṇe*	pial
-ll-	*cellom*	pet/affection
-ḷḷ-	*caḷḷeyom*	disturbance/problematic
-vv-	*ovvum*	it will suit
-yy-	*ayya:*	father

1.5.2.2.1.2 *Non-Identical clusters*

-pt-	*trupti*	satisfaction
-pṭ-	*o:pṭiya:*	husband's brother's wife
-pl-	*kaṇṭatipli*	long pepper
-pḷ-	*topḷu*	naval
-tr-	*mo:trom*	ring
-ṭr-	*o:ṭra:n*	he runs
-kḷ-	*takḷi*	spinning toil
-cp-	*pacpom*	powder
-cṭ-	*kacṭom*	difficult
-cr-	*ko:crom*	for
-mp-	*vampu*	quarrel
-mc-	*camca:rom*	wife
-mḷ-	*tamḷa:ru*	tumbler
-nt-	*cantu*	lane
-nc-	*uncu*	liberalism (with children)

–nk–	*pï:nka:n*	porcelain
–ṇṭ–	*oṇṭi*	single person
–lp–	*eyalpu*	nature
–lr–	*cilre*	coins
–lv–	*vilvom*	bael tree
–ly–	*kalya:ṇom*	marriage
–ḷp–	*ko:ḷpa:ru*	quarrel/irregular
–ḷk–	*koḷke*	thought/ideal
–ḷv–	*ke:ḷvi*	question
–ḷm–	*e:ḷmɔ*	poverty
–ḷv–	*ta:ḷvu*	inferiority
–ṛp–	*ṭoṛarpu*	connection
–ṛṭ–	*poṛṭa:ci*	name of a Tamil month September–October
–rk–	*ma:rkaḷi*	name of a Tamil month December–January
–rm–	*ti:rma:nom*	decision
–rv–	*co:rvu*	tireness
–vt–	*kavta:ri*	partridge bird
–vṭ–	*cevṭu*	deaf
–vn–	*mavnom*	silence
–vl–	*kavlu*	bad odour
–vḷ–	*kavḷi*	a bundle of betel leaves (100 in number)
–vr–	*cevru*	wall
–yt–	*kayti*	prisoner
–yk–	*ceyke*	behaviour
–yn–	*maynɑ*	name of a bird
–yl–	*maylu*	mile/peacock
–yv–	*o:yvu*	leisure

1.5.2.2.2. *Three consonant clusters*

—$C_1C_1C_2$— and—$C_1C_2C_2$—types

–ttn–	*ettne*	how many
–ttr–	*pattrom*	document
–ttl–	*vettle*	betel leaf
–tty–	*va:ttyom*	musical instrument
–kkr–	*po:kkri*	scoundrel
–rpp–	*kerppom*	pregnancy
–rtt–	*arttom*	meaning
–rkk–	*me:rkku*	west
–ypp–	*va:yppu*	opportunity
–ykk–	*me:ykke*	to graze (v.t.)
–vkk–	*cavkka:rom*	washing soap

—$C_1C_2C_3$—type

–ctr–	*vactrom*	cloth
–mpr–	*ca:mpra:ṇi*	fragrant benzoin gum
–mpl–	*pomple*	woman
–ntr–	*muntri*	cashew-nut
–nkl–	*vanta:nkḷha:*	did they come?
–nkr–	*tu:nkra:*	she sleeps
–ṇtr–	*taṇtra:*	drum beat announcement

1.5.2.2.3. *Four consonant clusters*

–rtty–	*ca:marttyom*	cleverness
–ytty–	*vayttyen*	doctor
–yntr–	*ca:yntrom*	evening

1.6. Syllabic Structure

Every syllable in this dialect has a vowel short or long a its peak. The peak of a syllable may have an onset of a consonant (C) or consonant cluster (CC) and/or a coda of a consonant (C) or consonants(CC). Syllabic boundary is shown by a small dash (-) symbol.

Syllables are classified into three viz., 1. Initial syllable 2. Medial syllable and 3. Final syllable. Each of these three classes are further classified into 1. Open syllable and 2. close syllable.

1.6.1. *Initial Syllables*

There are sixteen types of initial syllables of which six are open and ten are close. The generalised pattern of the initial syllable is (C) (C) $\breve{V}$ (C) (C)—.

1.6.1.1. *Open Types*

V–	*e–li*	rat
$\bar{V}$–	*a:–ṇi*	nail
CV–	*ta–ṭe*	obstacle
C$\bar{V}$–	*ca:–ṇi*	dung
CCV–	*pra–cavom*	delivery
CC$\bar{V}$–	*vya:–ḻen*	Thursday

1.6.2.2. *Close Types*

VC–	*aṇ–ṇa:cci*	elder brother
$\bar{V}$C–	*e:k–kom*	eagerness
VCC–	*utt–rom*	beam
$\bar{V}$CC	*a:mp–ḻe*	male person
CVC	*mac–com*	mole
C$\bar{V}$C	*mo:p–pom*	smell

CVCC	*catt-rom*	choultry
CV̄CC	*ka:rt-tike*	name of a Tamil month November-December
CCVC	*trup-ti*	satisfaction
CCV̄C	*kra:k-ki*	costly

1.6.2. *Medial Syllables*

There are eight types of medial syllables of which four are open and four are close. The generalised pattern of these types is —(*C*) *C V̄* (*C*) (*C*)—.

1.6.2.1. *Open Types*

-CV-	*me-tu-vu*	slow
-CV̄-	*ko:-ṭa:-li*	axe
-CCV-	*em-pḷa-tu*	eighty
-CCV̄-	*ca:m-pra:-ṇi*	benzoin gum

1.6.2.2. *Close Types*

-CVC-	*ma-rak-ka:*	a measure (2 litres)
-CV̄C-	*ka-la:ṭ-ṭa:*	quarrel
-CVCC-	*ca-vart-ne*	energetic feed
-CV̄CC-	*ka-ru-ma:nt-rom*	term of dislike

1.6.3. *Final Syllables*

There are five types of final syllables of which two are open and three are close. The generalised pattern is – (*C*) *CV̄* (*C*)

1.6.3.1. *Open Types*

-CV	*caṭ-ṭe*	shirt
-CV̄	*mo-ḷa:*	chilly

1.6.3.2. *Close Types*

-CVC	*me:-kom*	cloud
-CV̄C	*o:-ṇa:n*	a kind of lizard/ cameleon
-CCVC	*ca:yn-trom*	evening

2
Nouns

2.0 Nouns are those words which can take case markers.

2.1. Nouns: Classification.

All the nouns of this dialect are broadly classified into 1. Substantives and 2. Pronouns. All substantives are further classified into 1. Simple nouns, which are inherent and monomorphemic and 2. Derived nouns, which explicitly show gender-number marker.

2.1.1. *Simple Nouns*

Simple nouns are further sub-classified into human and non-human nouns.

2.1.1.1. *Human Nouns*

Personal names of males and females (Proper nouns) and other nouns denoting human beings come under this category.

2.1.1.1.1. *Proper Nouns*

naṭe:cen	a personal name	(mas.)
periyatampi	,,	,,
cinnatampi	,,	,,
tankamuttu	,,	(mas. & fem.)
arukka:ṇi	,,	(fem.)
turumayilu	,,	,,

accutam	a personal name	(fem.)
tankam	"	"
muruva:yi	"	"
amma:kaṉṉu	"	"
a:ccikaṉṉu	"	"
cekatampa:	"	"
marutampa:	"	"
ro:mpa:	"	"

2.1.1.1.2. *Other Nouns*

ta:yi	mother
takappen	father
purucen	husband
poṇṭa:ṭṭi	wife
maṇiya:ru	village munsif
na:ṭṭa:ru	head of the clan or caste

2.1.1.2. *Non-Human Nouns*

2.1.1.2.1. *Place Nouns*

co:ḷankuṭikka:ṭu	'name of a place'
ki:ḷama:ḷi (ke)	"
mattumaṭakki	"
kuḷumu:ru	"
eleyu:ru	"
uncini	"

2.1.1.2.2. *Other Nouns*

marom	tree
ceṭi	plant
koṭi	creeper

uṭṭu	house
paṭṭi	pound for cattle
nelom	field

2.1.2. *Derived Nouns*

Nouns are derived by adding gender number marker to the noun stems. The noun stems are classified on the basis of the masculine singular suffixes they take.

2.1.2.1. *Stems that can take masculine singular suffix–en*

aṇṇ–en	elder brother
ma:m–en	maternal uncle
veḷḷa:ḷ–en	man of the Vellala caste
tiruṭ–en	thief
karupp–en	man who is black
paray–en	man of the Harijan caste
kuruṭ–en	blind man

2.1.2.2. *Stems that can take masculine singular suffix–ven*

mo–ven	son
kora–ven	man of the Korava caste
koca–ven	potter
keḷa–ven	old man

2.1.2.3. *Stems that can take masculine singular suffix–a:n*

vaṇṇ–a:n	washerman
kann–a:n	brass smith
taṭṭ–a:n	goldsmith
pa:pp–a:n	brahmin
ko:n–a:n	man of the Konar caste
nayin–a:n	man of the Nayinar caste

2.1.2.4. *Stems with masculine singular suffix–ϕ*

paṭaya:cci–ϕ	man of the Padayachi caste
cakkili–ϕ	cobbler
pariye:ri–ϕ	barber
ceṭṭi–ϕ	man of the Chettiyar caste
e:ka:li–ϕ	washerman
a:ca:ri–ϕ	Carpenter
pu:ca:li–ϕ	head of the temple
motali–ϕ	man of the Mudaliar caste

2.1.3. *Pronouns*

Pronouns are classified into 1. Personal Pronouns, 2. Interrogative Pronouns and 3. Reflexive Pronouns.

2.1.3.1. *Personal Pronouns*

Personal pronouns come under three categories namely, 1. First person, 2. Second person and 3. Third person pronouns. As in many other dialects of Tamil, third person is denoted by the demonstrative pronouns.

2.1.3.1.1. *First Person*

2.1.3.1.1.1. *Singular*

First person singular is denoted by the forms *na:n̲*, *e:n–*, *ena–* and *enn–* and the last three forms are oblique forms.

1. *e:n–*occurs with postpositions and possessive case suffix-*ϕ*.

[1]*e:n–kiṭṭe*	with me
e:n–me:le	on me
e:n–ϕ poṇṇu	my daughter

1. Before the case suffix - *kiṭṭe* the oblique form *e:n* – is also in free variation with *ennu–*

2. *ena-* occurs with dative case suffix-*kku*.

ena-kku	to me

3. *enn-* occurs with other case suffixes

enn-e	me (accus.)
enn-a:le	by me
enn-o:ṭe	with me/my

4. *na:n* occurs elsewhere.

na:n	I

2.1.3.1.1.2 *Plural*

1. Inclusive Plural

First person inclusive plural is denoted by the forms *na:mpe, nampe-* and *nampḷ-* and the last two forms are oblique forms.

1.1 *nampe-* occurs with postpositions and possessive suffix-ϕ.

[2]*nampe-kiṭṭe*	with us
nampe-me:le	on us
nampe-ϕ-u:ru	our village

1.2 *nampḷ-* occurs with case suffixes beginning with a vowel.

nampḷ-a:le	by us
nampḷ-o:ṭe	with us/our
nampḷ-ukku	to us

1.3 *na:mpe* occurs elsewhere.

na:mpe	we

[2]*nampekiṭṭe*~*nampḷu-kiṭṭe*

2. Exclusive Plural

First person exclusive plural is denoted by the forms *na:nke*, *enke-* and *enkl̩-* and the last two forms are oblique forms.

1.1 *enke-*occurs with postpositions and possessive suffix-ϕ.

[3]*enke-kiṭṭe*	with us
enke-me:le	on us
enke-ϕ-kolle	our fields

2.2 *enkl̩-* occurs with case suffixes beginning with a vowel.

enkl̩-a:le	by us
enkl̩-o:ṭe	with us
enkl̩-ukku	to us

2.3 *na:nke* occurs elsewhere

na:nke	we

2.1.3.1.2 *Second Person*

2.1.3.1.2.1 *Singular*

Second person singular is denoted by the forms *ni:*, *o:n-*, *ona-* and *onn-* and the last three forms are oblique forms.

1. *o:n-* occurs with postposition and the possessive case suffix-ϕ

o:n-kiṭṭe	with you	(~*onnukiṭṭe*)
o:n-ku:ṭe	with you	(~*onneku:ṭe*)
o:n-ϕ u:ṭu	your house	

2. *ona-* occurs with dative case suffix-kku

ona-kku	to you

[3]*enkekiṭṭe* ~ *enkl̩ukiṭṭe*

3. *onn–* occurs with case suffixes beginning with a vowel.

onn–a:le	by you
onn–o:ṭe	with you
onn–e	you(accus.)

4. *ni:* occurs elsewhere

ni:	you(nom.)

2.1.3.1.2.2 *Plural*[4]

Second person plural is denoted by the forms *ni:nke*, *onke–* and *onkḷ–* and the last two forms are oblique forms.

1. *onke–* occurs with postpositions and the possesisve case marker–ϕ.

onke–kiṭṭe	with you	(~*onkḷukiṭṭe*)
onke–ku:ṭe	with you	(~*onkḷ–ku:ṭe*)
onke–ϕ pe:ru	your name	

2. *onkḷ–* occurs with case suffixes beginning with a vowel

onkḷ–e	you (accus.)
onkḷ–ukku	to you
onkḷ–a:le	by you

3. *ni:nke* occurs elsewhere.

ni:nke	you (nom.)

2.1.3.1.3. *Third Person*

2.1.3.1.3.1. *Remote Demonstrative*

*a–*is the remote demonstrative base.

a–ven	he (that)
a–vuru	he (hon.) (that)

[4]This form denotes honorific singular also.

a–ve	she (that)
a–tu	it (that)

2.1.3.1.3.2. *Proximate Demonstrative*

i– is the proximate demonstrative base.

i–ven	he (this)
i–vuru	he (hon.) (this)
i–ve	she (this)
i–tu	it (this)

2.1.3.2. *Interrogative Pronouns*

ya:– and *e–* are the two interrogative bases.

ya:– occurs with non-neuter suffix *–ru*

ya:–ru	who

e– occurs elsewhere

e–ven	who (mas.)
e–vuru	who (mas. hon.)
e–ve	who (fem.)
e–tu	which

2.1.3.3. *Reflexive Pronoun*

2.1.3.3.1. *Singular*

The reflexive singular pronoun is denoted by the forms *ta:n, tan–, tann–* and *tana–* and the last three forms are oblique forms.

1. [5]*tan–* occurs with post positions, the dative case marker *–akku* and the possessive case marker *–ϕ*.

tan–kiṭṭe	with oneself	(~ *tannukiṭṭe*)
tan–ki:ḷe	under oneself	(~ *tanakkume:ḷe*)
tan– ϕ cottu	property of oneself	

[5]In all the above instances *tan–* is in free variation with *ta:n–*

2. *tana-* occurs with dative case marker *-kku.*

tana-kku	to oneself

3. *tann-* occurs with all other case markers beginning with a vowel.

tann-a:le	by oneself
tann-o:ṭe	with oneself

4. *ta:n* occurs elsewhere.

ta:n	oneself (nom.)

2.1.3.3.2. *Plural*[6]

The reflexive plural pronoun is denoted by the forms *ta:nke*, *tanke-*, and *tankḷ-*

tanke- occurs with postpositions and the possessive case marker *-ϕ*

tanke-kiṭṭe	with themselves
tanke-ϕ puḷḷe	child of themselves

tankḷ- occurs with case markers beginning with a vowel

tankḷ-e	themselves (acc.)
tankḷ-a:le	by themselves
tankḷ-ukku	to themselves
tankḷ-o:ṭe	with themselves/their

2.2. Gender-Number

There are three genders namely, masculine, feminine and neuter.

2.2.1 *Masculine Singular*

There are four suffixes which represent masculine singular in this dialect. They are *-en*,*-ven*,*-a:n* and*-ϕ*

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[6]This is used for honorific singular also.

2.2.1.1. *-en* occurs with stems of the class 2.1.2.1

ka:ṉiya:ḷ-en	shareholder
moraṭ-en	brutal (man)
cevṭ-en	deaf man

2. 2.1.2. *-ven* occurs with stems of the class 2.1.2.2

tale-ven	headman
oḷa-ven	cultivator

2.2.1.3. *-a:n* occurs with stems of the class 2.1.2.3

na:ṭṭ-a:n	headman of a sect
oḍay-a:n	man of Udaiyar caste

2.2.1.4 *-ϕ* occurs with stems of the class 2.1.2.4

motali-ϕ	man of Mudaliar caste
ve:pa:ri-ϕ	businessman

2.2.2 *Feminine Singular*

Feminine singular is denoted by ten types of suffixes, namely *-i, -vi, -ve(ḷ), -a:tti, -tti, -cci, -acci, -vacci, -a:cci,* and *-inicci*

2.2.2.1 *-i*

tiruṭ-i	woman thief
kuruṭ-i	blind woman

2.2.2.2 *-vi*

tale-vi	head woman
keḷu-vi	old woman

2.2.2.3 *-ve(ḷ)*

mo-ve(ḷ)	daughter
marumo-ve(ḷ)	daughter-in-law

2.2.2. *-a:tti*

cekk-a:tti	oil monger woman
taṭṭ-a:tti	goldsmith woman

2.2.2.5 *-tti*

kora-tti	gipsy woman
pe:(r)-tti	grand daughter

2.2.2.6 *-cci*

motali-cci	Mudaliar woman
para-cci	Harijan woman
ve:ṭṭeka:r-cci	woman of hunter caste

2.2.2.7 *-acci*

ka:ṇiya:ḷ-acci	woman share holder
tulukk-acci	Muslim woman
iruḷ-acci	Irula woman

2.2.2.8 *-vacci*

vaḷḷu-vacci	Valluva woman

2.2.2.9 *-a:cci*

oṭey-a:cci	Udaiyar woman

2.2.2.10 *-inicci*

macc-inicci	wife's younger sister

Apart from the above suffixes feminine gender is also expressed by periphrastic constructions like

motaliya:ru	*pompaḷe* / *a:yi*	Mudaliar woman
paṭaya:cci	*pompaḷe* / *a:yi*	Padayachi woman
koḷattu:ru	*pompaḷe* / *a:yi*	Woman belonging to the village 'Kulattur'

2.2.3 *Neuter Singular*

There is only one marker–*tu* which represents neuter singular. This marker occurs after the demonstrative bases *a–*, *i–* and the interrogative base *e–*.

a–tu	that–it
i–tu	this–it
e–tu	which

2.2.4 *Honorific Singular*

Honorific singular is denoted by two markers namely, *–vunke* and–*anke*.

2.2.4.1 *–vunke* occurs after the demonstrative bases *a–* and *i–* and the interrogative base *e–*.

a–vunke	that–he/she (hon.)
i–vunke	this–he/she(hon.)
e–vunke	who (hon.)

2.2.4.2 *–anke* occurs after the numeral stem *ortt–*.

ortt–anke	one person (hon.)

2.2.5 *Masculine Honorific Singular*

Masculine honorific singular is denoted by two markers viz. *–vuru* and *–aru*.

2.2.5.1 *–vuru* occurs after the demonstrative bases *a–*, and *i–* and the interrogative base *e–*.

a–vuru	that–he (hon.)
i–vuru	this–he (hon.)
e–vuru	who

2.2.5.2. *-aru* occurs after the numeral stem *ortt-*, and nominalizer *-ka:r-*

ortt-aru	one person (mas.) (hon.)
kaṭeka:r-aru	shop-keeper

2.2.6 *Common Plural (Gender Plural)*

Common plural is denoted by two markers namely, *-uvo:* and *-uḷ* and these occur after gender-number markers.

2.2.6.1 *-uvo* occurs after nominative forms of masculine and feminine nouns.

aven-uvo:	they (mas.)
ave(ḷ)-uvo:	they (fem.)
tiruṭen-uvo:	thieves(mas.)

2.2.6 2 *-uḷ* occurs before case markers

parayen-uḷ-e	Harijans (mas.) (acc.)
paracci(y)-uḷ-e	Harijans (fem.) (acc.)

2.2.7 *Epicene Plural*

Epicene plural is denoted by six markers viz. *-vunke*, *-ma:ru,(vo:)*, *-a:ru*, *-r-* and *-uvo*

2.2.7.1 *-vunke*

a-vunke	these-they
-vunke	these-they

2.2.7.2 *-ma:ru*

motaliya:ru-ma:ru (vo)	Mudaliar people
puḷḷe-ma: ru(vo)	Vellala people

2.2.7.3 *-a:ru*

motali(y)-a:ru	Mudaliyar people
ko:n-a:ru	Konar people

2.2.7.4 *-r-*

ella:-r-um	all persons
pala-r-um	many persons

2.2.7.5 *-uvo*

pul̩le(y)-uvo > *-pul̩luvo*	children
va:ttya:r-uvo	teachers

2.2.7.6 *-nke*

pul̩le-nke	children
a:l̩u-nke	persons

2.2,8 *Neuter Plural*

-nke and *-vo* are the markers that represent neuter plural

2.2.8.1 *-nke*

atu-nke	those
itu-nke	these
u:ru-nke	village

2.2.8.2 *-vo*

ma:t̩u-vo	cattle
u:t̩u-vo	houses

2.2.9 *Non-neuter*

ru and *-vuru* are the non-neuter markers which occur after the interrogative bases *ya:-* and *e-* respectively

2.2.9.1 *-ru*

ya:-ru	who

2.2.9.2 *–vuru*

e–vuru	who

2.3. Inflectional increments

Inflectional increments occur only before case markers. There are two such markers viz. *–t–* and *–n–*. Of these *–t–* occurs (1) after stems ending in *–m* which is not preceded by # (c) *v–* (2) after those stems which end in *–ṭu* when it is preceded by # (c) *v̄–* and (3) after stems ending in *r* (other than *a:ru* six, *u:ru* village, *po:ru* straw heap, *mo:ru buttermilk*) when followed by case markers.

The marker *–n–* occurs (1) between the demonstrative and interrogative pronouns *atu*, *itu* and *etu* and the instrumental case suffix and (2) between stems belonging to class 2.3.1 and instrumental case.

2.3.1. *–ṭ–*

koḷom–t–le	>	*koḷattle*	in the pond
co:r–t–le	>	*co:ttle*	in the cooked rice
ka:ṭ–t–ukku	>	*ka:ṭṭukku*	to the forest

2.3.2. *–n–*

atu–n–a:le	by that–it
itu–n–a:le	by this–it
etu–n–a:le	by which
marattu–n–a:le	by the tree
corattu–n–a:le	because of fever
u:ṭṭu–n–a:le	because of the house

2.4. Case System

There are eleven cases in the Padayachi Dialect of Tamil including the nominative and vocative cases.

2.4 1. *Nominative Case*

Nominative is unmarked that is, there is no overt marker to denote nominative case.

poṇṇu	girl
payyen	boy

2.4.2. *Accusative Case*

Accusative case is represented by only one marker *-e* in this dialect. Accusative marker is obligatory with human nouns and pronouns and optional with neuter nouns.

	aṇṇen–e	elder brother (acc.)
	amma:–e > *amma:ve*	mother (acc.)
	pe:na:–e > *pe:na:ve*	pen (acc.)
	enn–e	me (acc.)
na:n	*amma:ve ku:pputte:n*	I called the mother
na:n	{ *pe:na:ve* / *pe:na:* } *kututte:n*	I gave the pen

2.4.3. *Instrumental Case*

Instrumental case is denoted by the suffix *–a:le*

pe:na:–a:le > *pe:na:vaile*	with the pen
marom–a:le > *maratta:le*	with the tree

2.4.4. *Sociative Case*

There are two markers viz, *–ku:ṭe* and *–o:ṭe* which denote the sociative case in this dialect, of which the former occurs after human nouns and it is also in free variation with *–o:ṭe*. *–o:ṭe* occurring with non–human nouns is not in free variation with *–ku:ṭe*.

2.4.4.1. *–ku:ṭe*

aven–ku:ṭe	along with him
aven–o:ṭe	along with him

2.4.4.2. *-o:ṭe*

paṇom-o:ṭe > *paṇatto:ṭe*	along with the money
ve:r-o:ṭe	along with the root

2.4.5. *Dative Case*[7]

Dative case is expressed by four suffixes viz, *-kki,- kku-, -ukku* and*-e*.

2.4.5.1. *-kki*

-kki occurs after nouns ending in front vowels.

kaṭe-kki	to the shop
kolle-kki	to the field
eli-kki	to the rat

2.4.5.2. *-kku*

-kku occurs ofter nouns ending in non front vowels.

ena--kku	to me
mu:kku-kku	to the nose

2.4.5.3. *-ukku*

-ukku occurs after oblique stems ending in consonants.

nampl-ukku	to us

---

[7]Dative marking is optional with place nouns.

ponparappi-kki po:na:n	He went to Ponparappi
ponparappi po:na:n	He went to Ponparappi
marutu:r-ukku vante:n	I came to Marudur
marutu:r-e vante:n	I came to Marudur
marutu:r vante:n	I came to Marudur

2.4.5.4. *-e*

-e is syntactically conditioned when the nouns co-occur with directional verbs like *po:*, *va:*, *etc.*

kaṭe-e > kaṭeye po:yi	having gone to the shop
u:r-e vantu	having come to the village

2.4.6 *Ablative Case*

Ablative case is denoted by three markers viz., *-kiṭṭeruntu*, *-leruntu* and *-runtu* of which *-kiṭṭeruntu* occurs after human nouns, *-leruntu* after non-human nouns and *-runtu* after the demonstrative and interrogative adverbs of place.

2.4.6.1 *-kiṭṭeruntu*

aṇṇen-kiṭṭeruntu	from the elder brother
onkḷu-kiṭṭeruntu	from you (hon.)

2.4.6.2 *-leruntu*

nelom-leruntu > nelattleruntu[8]	from the lands
kaṇṇu-leruntu	from the eye

2.4.6.3 *-runtu*

enke-runtu	from where
anke-runtu	from there

[8] *-om* occurring with nouns in final position becomes *-aṭṭ-* before case markers.

2.4.7 *–Genitive case*

Genitive case is expressed by *–o:ṭe* or–*ϕ*,

enn–o:ṭe payyen	my son
e:n paiyyen	my son
tampi–o:ṭe>	
tampiyo:ṭe caṭṭe	younger brother's shirt
tampi–ϕ caṭṭe	younger brother's shirt

2.4.8 *Locative case*

–kiṭṭe and–*le* are the two markers which denote locative case. The former occurs with animate nouns while the latter occurs with inanimate nouns.

2.4.8.1 *–kiṭṭe*

maṇi–kiṭṭe	with Mani
amma:–kiṭṭe	with the mother
nɑ:yi–kiṭṭe	with the dog

2.4.8.2 *–le*

atu–le	in it
taṭṭu–le	on the plate

2 4.9 *Purposive case*

Purposive case is expressed by either–*a:ke* (~*a:ve*) or–*ko:crom*.

onakku–a:ke >	
onakka:ke	for you
onakku–ko:crom >	
onakkɑ:crom	for you

2.4.10 *Comparative case*

Comparative case is expressed by the markers – *po:le* (similarity) and *–viṭe* (distinction or difference). Both of them occur with accusative forms of nouns.

2.4.10.1 *-po:le* (*-ma:tiri* is in free variation with *-po:le*)

ta:ye po:le/ma:tiri pulle	the child is like the mother
enne po:le/ma:tiri aven	he is like me

2.4.10.2 *-vitel* (~*ka:tliyum*)

appane vitel ka:tliyum pulle kettikka:ren	the son is cleverer than the father
cont·kka:rane vitel/ka:tliyum atuttaven te:vale	others are better than the relatives

2.4.11 *Vocative case*

Vocative case is expressed by vowel prolongation in the final syllable. In the case of nasal ending nouns, the nasal is lost and the preceding vowel *e* becomes *a:*

tampi	> *tampi:*	oh, younger brother
muruven	> *muruva:*	oh, Murugan

2.5 Derivative Suffixes

Adjectival and adverbial forms are derived from nominal bases by adding certain derivative suffixes to them. Nouns are also derived from nominal bases by adding certain suffixes to them.

2.5.1 *Adjectival Suffix*

The adjectival suffix in this dialect is *-a:ne* and it occurs usually with abstract noun stems.

kullom-a:ne	> *kullama:ne*	short
cerappu-a:ne	> *cerappa:ne*[9]	great
melucu-a:ne	> *meluca:ne*	thin
maluvu-a:ne	> *maluva:ne*	cheap

[9] $-u \rightarrow \phi \,/\, -\bar{V}$

2.5.2 *Adverbial Suffix*

The adverbial suffix is–*a*:, which occurs after abstract nouns.

le:cu–a:	>	*le:ca:*	slightly/lightly
cuḷuvu–a:	>	*cuḷuva:*	quickly
curukku–a:	>	*curukka:*	soon
paṯucu–a:	>	*patuca:*	obediently or humbly

2.5.3. *Nominalizers*

There are a number of nominalizing suffixes in this dialect. Some of the nominalizers which are added to the nominal bases are given with illustrations.

2.5.3.1. *Nominalizer of quality*

2.5.3.1.1. *–aṭom*

kalappu–aṭom	> *kalappaṭom*	adulteration
va:rppu–aṭom	> *va:rppaṭom*	moulding

2.5.3.1.2. *–tanom*

caṇṭi–tanom	disobedience
muṭṭa:ḷ–tanom	foolishness
puttica:li–tanom	intelligence

2.5.3.2. *Agentive Suffix*

2.5.3.2.1. *–a:ṭṭi*

koraṅku–a:ṭṭi	> *koraṅka:ṭṭi*	monkey–player
pa:mpu–a:ṭṭi	> *pa:mpa:ṭṭi*	snake charmer

2.5.3.2.2. *–a:ḷi*

kaṭen–a:ḷi	> *kaṭana:ḷi*[10]	debtor
motalu–a:ḷi	> *motala:ḷi*	capitalist
toḻulu–a:ḷi	> *toḻula:ḷi*	labourer

[10] *–en* → *–an*/–suffixes

2.5.3.2.3. *-i*

munko:vom–i >	*munko:vi*[11]	angry person
ve:pa:rom–i	*ve:pa:ri*	merchant
co:mpe:ri		lazy person

2.5.3.3. *Nominalizer of possessiveness*

2.5.3.3.1. *-ca:li*

terame–ca:li	talented person
putti–ca:li	intelligent person

2.5.3.3.2. *-ka:r–*

This is the most productive suffix among the derivatives. In construction this suffix must be followed by gender–number suffixes.

ve:ṭṭe–ka:r–en > *ve:ṭṭaka:ren*	hunter man
ve:ṭṭe–ka:r–i > *ve:ṭṭaka:ri*	hunter woman
pa:lu–ka:r–aru	milk man (hon.)
keṭṭi–ka:r–i	clever woman
ku:li–ka:r–en–uvo: > *ku:lika:ranuvo:*	coolies (male)

2.5.3.4. *Nominalizer of quantity*

Fractions take the quantitative suffix–*va:ci*

ka:–va:ci	quarter
are–va:ci	half
araykka:–va:ci	one eighth

2.6. Numerals

Numerals are classified into 1. Cardinals and 2. Ordinals. Ordinals are formed by adding certain suffiixes to the cardinal bases. Ordinals are adjectives.

[11] *–om*→ϕ before the agentive suffix–*i*

2.6.1. *Cardinals*

2.6.1.1. *one*

There are five forms to represent the numeral 'one'. They are *oru*, *orutt–*, *ovv–*, *oṇṭ–*and *oṇṇu*

2.6.1.1.1. *oru*

oru occurs before open juncture.

oru na:ḷu	one day
oru ma:ple	one bridegroom

2.6.1.1.2. *orutt*

orutt– occurs before gender suffix

orutt–en	one man
orutt–i	one woman
orutt–aru	one man (hon.)

2.6.1.1.3. *ovv–*

ovv– occurs before *oru*, *orutt–* and *oṇṇu*

ovv–oru	each
ovv–oruttaru	each person
ovv–oṇṇu	each one (neut.)

2.6.1.1.4. *oṇṭ–*

oṇṭ– occurs before the nominalizer *–i*

oṇṭ–i	single person

2.6.1.1.5. *oṇṇu*

oṇṇu occurs as a free form and as a base of the ordinals.

oṇṇu	one
oṇṇu–a:m > *oṇṇa:m*	first

2.6.1.2. *Two*

There are four forms representing 'two'. They are *iru-*, *era-*, *-neṇṭu* and *reṇṭu*.

2.6.1.2.1. *iru-*

iru occurs before-*vatu* ten

iru-vatu	twenty

2.6.1.2.2. *era-/er-*

era-occurs before *nu:ru* hundred

er ɪ-nu:ru	two hundred

2.6.1.2.3. *-neṇṭu*

-neṇṭu occurs after *pan-*twelve

pan-neṇṭu	twelve

2-6.1.2.4. *reṇṭu*

reṇṭu occurs elsewhere.

reṇṭu	two
reṇṭu-a:vatu > *reṇṭa:vatu*	second

2.6.1.3. *Three*

Three is represented by three forms: *mu:-*, *mux-*and *mu:ṇu*.

2.6.1.3.1. *mu:-*

mu:- occurs before numerals beginning with *a:*

mu:-a:yroṇ > *mu:va:yrom*	three thousand

2.6.1.3.2 *mux*[12]*-*

mux- occurs before allomorphs of numerals beginning with consonants

mux-pɔtu > *muppatu*	thirty

[12] $x \rightarrow C_1 /-C_1$ where C_1 is *p*, *k*, *m* and *n*

mux–nu:ru	> *munnu:ru*	three hundred
mux–ka:lu	> *mukka:lu*	three fourth
mux–mu:ṇu	> *mummu:ṇu*	by threes

2.6.1.3.3. *mu:ṇu*

mu:ṇu occurs elsewhere

pati–mu:ṇu	thirteen
mu:ṇu	three

2.6.1.4. *Four*

Four is represented by three forms. They are *na:–*, *na:p–* and *na:lu*.

2.6.1.4.1. *na:–*

na:– occurs before *nu:ru* hundred.

na:–nu:ru	four hundred

2.6.1.4.2. *na:p–*

na:p– occurs before *–patu* ten

na:p–patu	forty

2.6.1.4.3. *na:lu* occurs elsewhere

pati–na:lu	fourteen

2.6.1.5. *Five*

There are four forms representing the numeral 'five'. They are: *am–*, *ay–*, *avv–* and *aṉcu*

2.6.1.5.1. *am–*

am– occurs before *–patu* ten

am–patu	fifty

2.6.1.5.2. *ay–*

ay– occurs before *nu:ru* hundred and *a:yrom* thousand

ay–nu:ru	five hundred
ay–a:yrom > *ayya:yrom*	five thousand

2.6.1.5.3. *avv–*

avv– occurs before *ancu* five

avv–ancu	by fives

2.6.1.5.4. *ancu* occurs elsewhere

patan–ancu	fifteen
ancu	five

2.6.1.6. *Six*

Number six is expressed by three forms: *ara–*, *aru–* and *a:ru*

2.6.1.6.1. *ara–*

ara– occurs before *–vatu* ten

ara–vatu	sixty

2.6.1.6.2. *aru–* occurs before *nu:ru* hundred

aru–nu:ru	six hundred

2.6.1.6.3. *a:ru* occurs elsewhere

a:ru–a:yrom > *a:ra:yrom*	six thousand

2.6.1.7 *Seven*

*eḻu–*and *e:ḻu* are the two forms denoting seven.

2.6.1.7.1 *eḻu–*

eḻu occurs before-*patu* ten and *nu:ru* hundred

eḻu–patu	seventy
eḻu–nu:ru	seven hundred

2.6.1.7.2 *e:ḻu*

e:ḻu occurs elsewhere

patan-e:ḻu	seventeen
eṟu-laṭcom	seven lakhs

2.6.1.8 *Eight*

eṉ–, *em–* and *eṭṭu* are the three forms denoting eight.

2.6.1.8.1 *eṉ–*

*eṉ–*occurs before *nu:ru* hundred and *a:yrom* thousand

eṉ–nu:ru	> *eṉṉu:ru*	eight hundred
eṉ–a:yrom	> *eṉṉa:yrom*	eight thousand

2.6.1.8.2 *em–*

em– occurs before–*pḻatu* ten

em–pḻatu	eighty

2.6.1.8.3 *eṭṭu*

eṭṭu occurs elsewhere

eṭṭu	eight
eṭṭu–laṭcom	eight lakhs

2.6.1.9 *Nine*

ompo:tu is the only form denoting *nine*

paṯṯ–ompo:tu	nineteen
emplattompo:tu	eighty nine

2.6.1.10 *Ten*

Ten is represented by eight forms: *patan–*, *pan–*, *paṯṯ–*, *–patu*, *–vatu*, *–pḻatu*, and *paṯṯu*

2.6.1.10.1 *patan–*

patan– occurs before numerals denoting *oṉṟu* one, *na:lu* four, *ancu* five, *a:ru* six, *e:ḻu* seven and, *eṭṭu* eight

patan–oṉṟu	eleven
patan–na:lu > *patana:lu*	fourteen
patan–ancu	fifteen

2.6.1.10.2 *pan–*

*pan–*occurs before *–neṇṭu* two

pan–neṇṭu	twelve

2.6.1.10.3 *pati–*

pati– occurs before *mu:ṉu* three

pati–mu:ṉu	thirteen

2.6.1.10.4 *patu–*

patu– occurs after *mux–*three, *na:p–* four, and *am–*five

mux–patu > *muppatu*[13]	thirty
na:p–patu	forty
am–patu	fifty

2.6.1.10.5 *–vatu*

–vatu occurs after *iru–* two, *ara–*six and *eḻu–* seven

iru–vatu	twenty
ara–vatu	sixty
eḻu–vatu	seventy

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[13] *muppatu* is in free variation with *nauppatu,*

2.6.1.10.6 *-ṗlatu*

ṗlatu occurs after *eṇ-* eight

eṇ-ṗlatu > *empḷatu*	eighty

2.6.1.10.7 *pattu*

pattu occurs elsewhere

pattu	ten
pattu-ompo:tu > *pattompo:tu*	nineteen

2.6.1.11 *Hundred*

There are two forms denoting hundred viz., *nu:tti-*, and *nu:ru.*

2.6.1.11.1 *nu:tti-*

nu:tti- occurs before numeral adjectives

nu:tti-reṇṭu	hundred and two
nu:tti-pattu	hundred and ten

2.6.1.11.2 *nu:ru*

nu:ru occurs elsewhere

ay-nu:ru	five hundred

2.6.1.12 *Thousand*

a:yratti- and *a:yrom* are the two forms representing thousand.

2.6.1.12.1. *a:yratti-*

a:yratti- occurs before other numerals as an adjectival form.

a:yratti-munnu:ru	thousand and three hundred

2.6.1.12.2 *a:yrom* occurs elswhere

mu:ṇu-a:yrom > *mu:na:yrom*
three thousand

2.6.2 *Ordinals*

Ordinals are formed by adding the suffix-*a:m* or *-a:vatu* to the integrals.

mu:ṇu-a:m > *mu:ṇa:m* third
na:lu-a:vatu > *na:la:vatu* fourth

To denote the ordinals first, middle and last, there are separate monomorphemic lexical items in this dialect.

mote	first
naṭu or *naṭiye*	middle
kaṭaci	last

Moreover, the words *talacen(puḷḷe)* first child and *kaṭe kuṭṭi* last child are also in vogue in this dialect.

Verbs

3.0 Verbs are those forms which take or are capable of taking tense markers.

3.1. Transitive and intransitive

Verbs are mainly classified into two types viz., 1. Transitive verbs and 2. Intransitive verbs. Transitive verbs include inherent transitives and derived transitives which are derived from intransitive verbs by adding certain markers or due to changes in stems. Intransitive verbs which cannot be transitivized are called Intransitive$_1$ and those which can be transitivized are called Intransitive$_2$ (or derived transitive)

3.1.1. *Transitive markers*

-tt-, *-t-* and *-x-* are the transitive markers added to intransitive verb stems.

3.1.1.1. *-tt-*

e:ma:r- tt > e:ma:ttu	deceive
e:r- tt > e:ttu	lift
uruḷ- tt > uruṭṭu	roll
pa:y- tt > pa:ccu	irrigate

3.1.1.2. *-t-*

kaṭax- t > kaṭattu	pass
keṭax- t > keṭattu	lay down
naṭax- t > naṭattu	conduct

3.1.1.3. *-x-*

aṭe- x	close
aru- x	cut
ti:r- x	solve
keṭu- x	spoil
maṭi- x	fold

3.1.2. *Changes in stems*

3.1.2.1. *-mp- > -pp-*

tirumpu > tiruppu	turn
keḷamp > keḷappu	start

3.1.2.2. *-nt- > -tt-*

aḷuntu > aḷuttu	press
tiruntu > tiruttu	correct

3.1.2.3. *-nk- > -kk-*

aṭanku > aṭakku	control
te:nku > te:kku	store

3.1.2.4. *-ṭ- > -ṭṭ-*

a:ṭu a:ṭṭu	shake
o:ṭu > o:ṭṭu	drive

3.1.2.5. *-v- > -kk-*

a:vu > a:kku	make
paḷavu > paḷakku	train

3.2. Causatives

Causatives are derived from inherent transitives, intransitive$_1$ and intransitive$_2$ verbs. Causative formation in this dialect is through the addition of certain auxiliary verbs like *vayyi*, *collu* to the infinitive form of the verb.

paṭukke- vayyi	cause someone to lay down
vare – vayyi	cause someone to come
ke:kke- collu	cause someone to ask
po:ve- collu	cause someone to go

3.3 Verb stems: classification

Verb stems are classified into three main classes on the basis of the past tense suffixes (*-t-*, *-nt-* and *-in-*) they take.

3.3.1 *Verb stems which take past tense suffix -t-*

3.3.1.1 *Inherent transitives*

3.3.1.1.1 *-x- ending stems*

iḻux	pull	*orukkaḻix*	turn (partly)
eturx	oppose, object	*o:kka:ḻix*	vomit
eṭux	take	*utte:cix*	guess
ereyx	draw out (water)	*uccarix*	pronounce
apakarix	seize	*paṭix*	read, study
anupavix	enjoy, experience	*paḻix*	blame, mock at
anucarix	oblige	*parix*	pluck
aṇeyx	embrace	*pa:rx*	see
alankarix	decorate	*poṭeyx*	winnow
aḻeyx	invite	*poṇeyx*	connect
arux	reap, cut	*porix*	fry
a:mo:tix	agree	*puṭix*	catch
a:lo:cix	think	*ti:rma:nix*	decide
opacarix	treat	*teḻix*	sprinkle
oppaṭex	handover	*teruvix*	inform
oḻix	eradicate	*tayx*	sew

ta:ḷix	season (as in cooking)	*ka:mix*	show
		korix	nibble
toṭeyx	clean	*kuṭix*	drink
toveyx	wash (as in clothes)	*kuṭux*	give
		marux	refuse
cereyx	shave	*moreyx*	stare at
ce:karix	collect	*muḷix*	blink
ce:mix	save(as in money)	*nirux*	weigh
		niru:pix	prove
cama:ḷix	manage	*nu:rx*	spin
eantix	meet	*reṭṭix*	double
eante:kix	doubt	*rucix*	taste
ealix	winnow	*vitix*	order
ea:tix	achieve, accomplish	*veca:rix*	enquire
		vilx	sell
co:tix	test	*verux*	hate
ke:ḷx	ask, hear	*vayx*	put
kaṭix	bite	*varax*	fry
kaṇṭix	warn	*va:tix*	argue, trouble
kaḷix	subtract	*yo:cix*	think

3.3.1.1.2. *Non-x ending stems*

uṭ	leave	*ca:ppuṭ*	eat
uḷu	plough	*cuṭ*	fry, heat
po:ṭ	drop, wear	*kaṇ*	see
puṭ	divide	*ku:ppuṭ*	call
toṭ	touch	*vay*	scold

3.3.1.2. *Intransitive*$_1$

3.3.1.2.1 *-x- ending stems*

iḷix	show teeth	*tuṭix*	quiver
eḷeyx	emaciate	*cirix*	laugh, smile
oḷeyx	toil	*ci:yx*	scratch (as in
utix	rise(as sun)		soil, heap of dust,
paṭux	lay down		etc.)
pacix	be hungry	*cerix*	digest
palix	come into effect	*ka:yx*	yield (as in trees
paḷapaḷax	glitter		and plants)
paḷux	ripe	*kotix*	boil
paritavix	suffer	*nareyx*	become grey
poḷeyx	live,recover		haired
pu:x	blossom	*noreyx*	foam
tittix	be sweet	*ve:rx*	sweat
terix	scatter	*valix*	pain
to:rx	fail	*va:yx*	befall

3.3.1.2.2 *Non -x- ending stems*

a:mpuṭ	be available	*cet*	die
aḷu	weep	*vekkappaṭ*	feel shy

3.3.1.3 *Intransitive*$_2$

paṭ(u)	suffer	*keṭ(u)*	spoil

3.3.2 *Verb stems which take past tense suffix -nt-*

3.3.2.1 *Inherent transitives*

3.3.2.1.1 *-x- ending stems*

aḷax	measure	*kalax*	mix
poḷax	split	*karax*	milk
torax	open	*marax*	forget

3.3.2.1.2 *Non -x- ending stems*

eri	throw	*tar*	give
arey	blow	*toṭar*	pursue
a:ḷ	rule	*cey*	do
a:ra:y	research	*kaṭey*	churn
a:y	separate (as in leaves from plant)	*koṇṭa:r*	bring
		moṭey	braid
pecey	squeeze, mix into a paste	*mo:r*	smell
		ney	weave
pavur	share	*varey*	draw
pokaḷ	praise	*vavur*	divide,separate
puḷi	squeeze		

3.3.2.2 *Intransitive*$_1$

3.3.2.2.1 *-x-ending stems*

parax	fly	*metax*	float
porax	be born	*maṇax*	smell
kacax	taste bitter		

3.3.2.2.2 *Non-x-ending stems*

akal	leave, get removed	*co:r*	become tired
		kaci	ooze, leak
ari	cut	*kuni*	bend the body
uḷu	fall down	*meli*	become lean
pe:y	rain	*mali*	become cheap
paṭi	obey	*malar*	blossom
tiri	wander	*ma:ḷ*	die
teri	appear	*ne:r*	happen
tovar	taste sour	*viṭi*	become dawn
tuṇi	become bold		

3.3.2.3. *Intransitive*

3.3.2.3.1. *–x– ending stems*

irux	be	*kaṭax*	pass
keṭax	lay	*naṭax*	walk

3.3.2.3.2. *Non –x– ending stems*[1]

iṭi	pound	*tiːr*	finish
eri	burn	*taṇi*	reduce, cool
eːma	deceive	*taḷar*	loosen
ami	put off (light)	*taːḷ*	descend
aṇey	"	*toley*	miss
aḷi	erase	*ceːr*	join
avur	loosen, untie	*cari*	topple, slip
oṇar	dry up	*caːy*	incline
oṭi	break	*coḷaḷ*	whirl
oṭey	give up, break	*kiḷi*	tear
olar	dry up	*kaley*	scatter
oḷi	hide	*kaḷaḷ*	loosen
uri	peal off	*kaːy*	boil
piri	separate	*kuvi*	pile up
piy	tear	*meːy*	graze
peraḷ	roll	*maṭi*	fold
paːy	flow	*marey*	disappear
potey	bury	*muṭi*	finish
poṭi	pulverize	*muri*	break

[1]Among the verb stems listed under this class those which after transitivisation take *–t–* as past tense marker have *–x* as transitive marker.

nimur	straighten	*viri*	spread
navur	move	*vaṭi*	filter
ni:ḷ	lengthen	*vaḷar*	grow
neḷi	curl	*vaḷey*	bend
nane	become wet	*vaḷi*	wipe off

3.3.3 *Verb stems which take past tense suffix -in-*

3.3.3.1 *Inherent transitives*

eṇṇu	count	*paṇ*	do
eḻut	write	*pa:ṭ*	sing
appu	paste	*ponk*	cook rice, boil
amatt	book or fix in advance	*porukk*	pick
		po:tt	cover the body with cloth
anupp	send		
alac	rinse	*puṭunk*	pluck
alamp	wash(hands)	*pu:ṭṭ*	lock
aḷḷu	take (a handful of something)	*tiṭṭ*	scold
		tiruv	twist, screw
a:kku	cook, make paste	*ti:ṭṭ*	sharpen, pound the grains
oṭṭu			
ulukk	shake (as in fruits from trees and plants)	*taṭav*	stroke
		taḷ	push
		ta:nk	bear
u:tt	pour	*ta:ṇṭ*	jump
u:ṭṭ	feed	*tu:tt*	winnow
u:ṇ	plant	*tu:kk*	lift
pin	braid	*cimuṭṭ*	winkle
pi:tt	boast	*cint*	spill
perukk	sweep, multiply	*cilupp*	churn
pe:c	speak	*ci:nt*	blow one's nose

ci:v	comb, cut	*ku:ṭṭ*	add or sweep
cetukk	whittle	*mi:r*	violate,
cett	whittle		trespass,
capp	suck		transgress
ca:tt	close	*ma:ṭ*	hook
col	say, tell	*moḻuv*	smear
coraṇṭ	scratch	*muṭukk*	tighten,
coruv	insert, inject		quicken
	(a knife)	*munt*	precede, out do,
cutt	roll up		fron
cuṇṭ	toss, frying the	*muḻunk*	swallow
	greens	*mu:ṭ*	close
kiṇṭ	stir, mix	*neṇṭ*	scratch
kiḻ	pinch	*nemp*	lift something
ki:r	scratch or cut		with a lever
kaṭṭ	tie	*nerav*	level up
kaḻuv	wash	*nakk*	lick
ka:ṭṭ	show	*namp*	believe
kott	peck	*narukk*	cut (into small
koṭṭ	pour		pieces)
koṇṭa:ṭ	celebrate	*ra:v*	sharpen (the file,
ko:t	disentangle the		knife, etc.)
	hair	*veṭṭ*	cut
kutt	pound or punch	*va:nk*	buy

3.3.3.2. *Intransitive*$_1$

irumu	cough	*aḻuv*	decay, rotten
e:nk	yearn	*omaṭṭ*	nauseate
alar	roar, tremble	*urumu*	roar

pint	lag behind	*komaṭṭ*	nauseate
pecak	dislocate(bone, nerve, etc.)	*kunt* *kunn*	sit deteriorate
puḻunk	be sultry	*ku:c*	be shy, tickle
tekaṭṭ	glut	*ku:n*	hump
teṇar	be choked	*min*	twinkle, shine
taṭumaːr	be perplexed	*mukk*	strain
tavar	slip	*naṭunk*	tremble
tayank	hesitate	*naḻuv*	slip
tump	sneeze	*vimm*	sob
tu:nk	sleep	*vemp*	sob, become prematurely ripe
cikk	fall in the trap		
ci:r	hiss	*vaḻukk*	slip

3.3.3.3. *Intransitive*$_2$

eḻav	melt	*pocunk*	burn
erank	descend	*tirump*	turn
e:r	climb	*te:nk*	store
aṭank	obey	*te:r*	recover, console
aḻunt	compress, immerse	*curunk* *karuv*	shrink char, blacken
a:ṭ	dance	*kulunk*	shake
a:r	cool	*kuruv*	narrow
otunk	move away	*mayank*	faint
oṭunk	shrink	*ma:r*	change
o:ṭ	run	*nomp*	fill
ula:v	roam	*velav*	withdraw, relieve
patunk	hide	*veḻank*	understand
paḻak	acquaint	*vatank*	become roasted

3.4 Tense

The verb stems in this dialect are conjugated in three different tenses viz., past, present and future.

3.4.1 *Past tense*

Past tense is denoted by three different suffiexs viz., *-t-*, *-nt-* and *-in-*.

3.4.1.1 *-t-*

-t- occurs after stems of the class 3.3.1

pa:rx-t-e-n	>	*pa:tten*	saw-I
veteyx-t-a:-n	>	*vetecca:n*	sowed-he
cut-t-a:-n	>	*cuṭṭa:n*	shot-he

3.4.1.2 *-nt-*

-nt- occurs after stems of the class 3.3.2

aḷax-nt-e-n	>	*aḷanten*	measured-I
a:ra:y-nt-e-n	>	*a:ra:ncen*	searched-I
tar-nt-a:n	>	*tanta:n*	gave-he

3.4.1.3. *-in-*

-in- occurs after stems of the class 3.3.3

col-in-a:-n	>	*conna:n*	said-he
eḻut-in-e-n	>	*eḻutnen*	wrote-I

In this dialect, *-in-* has an alternant *-ϕ-* before neuter suffix *-ccu* and *-i-* before verbal participle marker *-ϕ-*

po:-in-utu	>	*po:nutu*	went- it
po: -ϕ- ccu			went- it
aḻuv -in- utu	>	*aḻuvnutu*	wept- it

aḻuv -ϕ- ccu	> *aḻuvuccu*	wept-it
pa:t-i- ϕ		having sung
o:ṭ-i- ϕ		having run

3.4.2. *Present tense*

The present tense markers are morphologically of two types in this dialect

1. present tense markers occurring before non-neuter suffixes and
2. present tense marker occurring before neuter suffixes.

3.4.2.1. *Non-neuter present*

-kr- and *-r-* occur before non-neuter suffixes.

3.4.2.1.1. *-kr-*

-kr- occurs after all stems which end in *-x*.[2]

ke:ḻx-kr-a:-n	> *ke:kkra:n*	asks-he
ce:rx-kr-a:-n	> *ce:kkra:n*	gathers-he

3.4.2.1.2. *-r-* occurs elsewhere

cey-r-e-n	do-I
o:ṭ-r-a:n	runs-he

3.4.2.2. *Neuter present*

-ϕ- is the marker which occurs before neuter suffixes

naṭax-ϕ-utu	> *naṭakkutu*	walks-it
cey-ϕ-utu	> *ceyyutu*	does-it
o:ṭ-ϕ-utu	> *o:ṭutu*	runs-it

---

2. Among the verb stems listed under class 3.3.2.3.2, those which take *-x* as transitive marker should also be treated as *-x* ending stems for this purpose.

3.4.3. *Future tense*

Like present tense, future tense is also morphologically of two types viz., 1. Non-neuter future and 2. Neuter future.

3.4.3.1. *Non-neuter future*

-p- and *-v-* represent non-neuter future

3.4.3.1.1 *-p-*

-p- occurs after all verb stems ending in *-x-*

ti:rx-p-a:-n > *ti:ppa:n*	will solve-he
te:yx-p-a:-n > *te:ppa:n*	will rub-he
vilx-p-a:n > *vippa:n*	will sell-he

3.4.3.1.2 *-v-*

-v- occurs elsewhere

po:-v-a:-n	will go-he
varu-v-a:-n	will come-he
cey-v-a:-n	will do-he

3.4.3.2 *Neuter future*

-um- is the marker representing neuter future. It occurs before the neuter suffix *-φ*

eṭux-um-φ > *eṭukkum*	will take-it
var-um-φ > *varum*	will come-it
kol-um-φ > *kollum*	will kill-it

3.5. Infinitive

Infinitive is represented by two markers *-ke* and *-e*.

3.5.1 *-ke*

-ke occurs after verb stems ending in *-x*.

pa:rx-ke > *pa:kke*	to see
paṭix-ke > *paṭikke*	to study

3.5.2 *-e*

-e occurs with other verb stems

po:v-e	to go
var-e	to come
kol-e > *kolle*	to kill

3.6. Imperative

3.6.1. *Imperative singular*[3]

Imperative singular is denoted by two markers *-e* and *-ϕ*

3.6.1.1. *-e* occurs after the prohibitive marker *-a:t-*

pe:c-a:t-e	don't speak-you
navur-a:t-e	don't move-you
mu̲lix-a:t-e > *mu̲likka:te*	don't blink-you

3.6.1.2. *-ϕ* occurs elsewhere

va:-ϕ > *va:*	come-you
po:-ϕ > *po:*	go-you
pa:ṭ-ϕ > *pa:ṭu*	sing-you

3.6.2. *Imperative plural*

Imperative plural is denoted by the marker *-nke*

va:-nke	come-you (please)
okka:ru-nke	sit down-you (please)

---

[3]Imperative singular may be followed by addressee suffixes ike *-ḏa:*, *-ppa:* (male young), *-ḏi*, *-mma:* (female young).

va:-ṭa: come-boy		*va:-ṭi*	come-girl
va:-ppa:	,,	*va:mma*	,,

3.7. Prohibitive[4]

Prohibitive has one marker *-a:t-* which is always followed by either second person singular or plural. Prohibitive occurs after infinitive form of the verb.

pove-a:t-e > *po:va:te* don't go-you

ke:l̤x-a:t-e > *ke:kka:te* don't hear-you

vare-a:t-i:nke > *vara:ti:nke* don't come-you (pl.)

col-a:t-i:nke > *colla:ti:nke* don't tell-you (pl.)

3.8. Negatives

Negatives in general may be classified into future negatives and non-future negatives.

3.8.1. *Future negative*

Future negative markers are *-a:-* and *-ma:ṭṭ-* which occur with the infinitives.

3.8.1.1. *-a:-* occurs before neuter suffix *-tu*

o:ṭ-a:-tu will not run-it

valikke-a:tu > *valikka:tu* won't be painful-it

3.8.1.2. *-ma:ṭṭ-*occurs pefore suffixes denoting human beings.

po:ve-m:aṭṭ-e-n won't go-I

aṭikke-ma:ṭṭ-a:-n won't beat-he

---

[4]Prohibitive is also expressed syntactically when infinitive form is followed by the auxiliary forms *ku:ṭa:tu* (or *puṭa:tu*) and *ve:ṇa:m*.

ceyya-ku:ṭa:tu or *ceyya-puṭa:tu* one should not do

ceyya-ve:ṇṭam one should not do or need not do

3.8.2. *Non-future negative*

Non-furure negative is formed by adding the negative marker-*le* to verb stems. There is no explicit past tense marker in it and the same form stands for all persons, genders and numbers. It is to be noted here that in written Tamil the infinitive form of the verb takes the negative marker.

var-le	didn't come/do not come
paṭix-le > *paṭikkle*	didn't read/do not read

3.9. Permissive

Permissive is denoted by the sufflix-*la:m*[5] which occurs after infinitive form of the verb.

naṭakke-la:m	one can walk
pe:ce-la:m	one can talk
ceyye-la:m	one can do

3.10 Hortative

Hortative is denoted by the suffix *-uṭṭum* which occurs with infinitive form of the verb.

ca:ve-uṭṭum > *ca:vuṭṭum* let someone die

ke:kke-uṭṭum > *ke:kkuṭṭum* let someone ask/hear

naṭakke-uṭṭum > *naṭakkaṭṭum* let something go on

---

[5]-*la:m* also denotes other modal meanings like possibility, probability, etc.

(*viruntukku pattu pe:r*) *vare-la:m* ten persons may attend the feast

(*na:ḷekki maḷe*) *peyye-la:m* it may rain tomorrow.

va:nk –r– e			one who buys
mo:t –in–		*mo:tne*	one who dashed
cirix –t–e	>	*ciricce*	one who loughed
kuṭux–a:t–e	>	*kuṭukka:te*	one who does not/ did not / will not give

3.13 Participial Noun

Participial noun is formed by adding third person pronouns to the relative participle forms of the verbs.

$$\text{R. P. F} + \left\{ \begin{matrix} aven \\ ave(l) \\ av(a)ru \\ atu \end{matrix} \right\}$$

ceyre–aven	>	*ceyraven*	he who does
po:ne–ave(l)	>	*ponave(l)*	she who went
pa:kka:te–avru	>		
pa:kka:tavru			he (hon.) who was not seen

3.14 Verbal noun

There are two markers to denote verbal noun and they are *–atu* and *–alv*

3.14.1 *–atu*

–atu occurs after present and past tense markers and negative marker *–a:t*

paṇ–r–atu		doing
pe:c–n–atu		the act of speaking
var–a:t–e–atu	>	
vara:tatu		the act of not coming

3.14.2. *-alu* occurs elsewhere

kamm-alu	reduction of voice, light, etc.
irumu-alu > *irumalu*	cough
va:nk-alu	the act of buying
ko̱tukk-alu	the act of giving
meraṭṭ-alu	threatening

3.15. Conditional

There are three markers to denote conditional and they are :, (~ *-a:kke*) and *-ṭṭi*

3.15.1 *-a:* occurs after past tense markers and it is in free variation with *- a:kke*

eḷut-in-a: > *eḷutna:* ~ *eḷutna:kke*	if (one) writes
paṭix-t-a: > *paṭcca:* ~ *paṭicca: kke*	if (one) reads
naṭax-nt-a:l-um > *natanta:lum*	even if (one) walks

3.15.2. *-ṭṭi*

-ṭṭi occurs after the negative marker *-a:-*

cey-a:-ṭṭi > *ceyya:ṭṭi*	if (one) does not do
muṭix-a:-ṭṭi > *muṭikka:ṭṭi*	if (one) does not finish

3.16. Temporal

-appe is the only suffix which represents temporal and it occurs after the past, present and negative (*-a:t-*) suffixes.

var-nt-appe > *vantappe*	when (one) came
po:n-appe > *po:nappe*	when (one) went

col–in–appe > *connappe* when (one) said

kuṭux–r–appe > *kuṭukkrappe* when (one) gives

pa:rx–a:t–appe > *pa:kka:tappe* who (one) didn't see

3.17. Pronominal terminations

Conjugated finite verbs have pronominal terminations showing the person, number and gender of the subject noun phrase. All the three distinctions are shown by the third person forms where as only person and number distinctions are shown by first and second person forms. Third person neuter suffix *'* if it is used for human, refers to honour.

3.17.1. *Person markers*

3.17.1.1. *First person*

–e– and *–o–* are the two markers denoting first person.

3.17.1.1.1. *–e–*

–e– occurs before the singular marker *–n.*

te:ṭ–r–e–n search–I

3.17.1.1.2. *–o–*

–o– occurs before plural marker *–m*

tu:nk–r–o–m sleep–we

3.17.1.2. *Second person*

There are two markers *–i–* and *–e–* to denote second person.

3.17.1.2.1 *–i–*

–i– occurs before the plural marker *–nke(l)*

aḻu–t–i–nke(l) wept–you(pl.)

3.17.1.2.2. *-e-*

-e- occurs before the singular marker *-ϕ*.

pa:rx-t-e-ϕ > *pa:tte* saw-you (sg.)

3.17.1.3. *Third person*

-a:- and *-ϕ-* are the two markers denoting third person.

3.17.1.3.1. *-a:-*

-a:- occurs before non-neuter markers.

ta-nt-a:-n	gave-he
ta-nt-a:-ru	gave-he (hon.)
ta-nt-a:-(l)	gave-she

3.17.1.3.2. *-ϕ-* occurs before neuter markers.

ta-nt-ϕ-utu	gave-it
po:-ϕ-ϕ-ccu	went-it

3.17.2. *Number markers*

3.17.2.1. *Singular*

Singular is denoted by two markers *-n* and *-ϕ*

3.17.2.1.1. *-n*

-n occurs after first person

pe:c-n-e-n spoke-I

3.17.2.1.2. *-ϕ*

-ϕ occurs after second person

tu:nk-n-e-ϕ slept-you

3.17.2.2. *Plural*

Plural is denoted by three markers *-m*, *-nke(l)* and *-uvo*

3.17.2.2.1. *-m*

-m occurs after first person

ce:r-nt-o-m > *ce:ntom* joined-we

3.17.2.2.2. *-nke(l)*

-nke(l) occurs after second and third person markers

ke:ḷx-t-i-nke(l) > *ke:ṭṭinke*
asked-you (pl.)

nil-in-a:-nke(l) > *ninna:nke*
stood-they

3.17.2.2.3 *-uvo*

-uvo occurs after the gender number markers

pe:ɛ-r-a:-n-uvo speak-they (mas.)

3.17.3 *Gender-number markers*

3.17.3.1 *Masculine singular*

Masculine singular is denoted by the only marker *-n-* and it occurs after third person marker.

oṭeyx-t-a:-n > *oṭecca:n* broke-he

3.17.3.2 *Honorific singular*

Honorific singular is denoted by two markers *-ru* and *-nke*

3.17.3.2.1 *-ru*

-ru occurs as masculine honorific singular

cey-nt-a:-ru > *cenca:ru* did-he (hon.)

3.17.3.2.2 *-nke*[7]

-nke(l) occurs as feminine honorific singular and it also stands for masculine honorific singular

po:-in-a:-nke
po:na:nke went-he/she (hon.)

3.17.3.3 *Feminine singular*

Feminine singular is denoted by the only marker *-l* which occurs after third person marker and which is lost in word final position.

cuṭ-r-a:-(l) roasts-she

3.17.3.4 *Neuter singular*

Neuter singular is expressed by three markers

-ϕ,-utu and *-ccu*

3.17.3.4.1 *-ϕ*

-ϕ occurs after future tense marker *-um*

ṭoṭ-um-ϕ it/she will touch

3.17.3.4.2. *-utu*

-utu occurs after present tense marker-*ϕ*-

kuṭux-ϕ-utu > *kuṭukkutu* gives-it

3.17.3.4.2 *-ccu*

-ccu occurs after past tense marker-*ϕ*- and in this context it is in free variation with *utu*.

kuṭux-t-utu > *kuṭuttutu* gave-it/she
kuṭux-t-ccu > *kuṭuttuccu* gave-it/she

---

[7] *-nke* is also used for human plural

3.18. Derivatives

Verb stems occur as bases for derived nouns. There are as many as eighteen derivative suffixes in this dialect. These suffixes are not productive and only a few examples are cited under each suffix. The suffixes are

-i, -e, -øm, -pp, -ukke, -ṇa:nom, -tte, -vi, -ve, -cci, -xu, -cualu, -ualu, -vu, -tale, -ke, -me and *-ti*

3.18.1 *-i*

tinn-i	eater
porukk-i	picker
mu:ṭ-i	cover
noṇṭ-i	lame person

3.18.2 *-e*

kol-e	murder
vil-e > *vele*	price

3.18.3 *-om*

a:ṭṭ-om	shake
aṭakk-om	humility

3.18.4. *-ppu-*

paṭi-ppu	study
ciri-ppu	laughter
naṭi-ppu	action
veṭi-ppu	cleavage
kala-ppu	mixture

3.18.5. *-kke*

va:l-kke	life
eccari-kke	warning

3.18.13. *-calu*

kaḻi-calu	remainder
oḻi-calu	useless
kiḻi-calu	worn out(clothes)

3.18.14. *-vu*

ari-vu > *aruvu*	knowledge
paṇi-vu > *paṇuvu*	obedience
kore-vu > *koravu*	defect
muri-vu > *muruvu*	split

3.18.15. *-tale*

keṭu-tale	harmness
viṭu-tale	freedom
maru-tale	converse

3.18.16. *-ke*

cey-ke	action
aḻu-ke(~*ve*)	weeping

3.18.17. *-me*

poru-me	patience

3.18.18. *-ti*

mara-ti	forgetfulness

3.19 Complex verbs

The aspects like perfective, completive, continuative definitive, trial, etc., are formed through complex verb stem constructions. A complex verb stem consists of an auxiliary verb added to either verbal participle or infinitive forms of main verbs. Generally, complex verbs with verbal participles are called 'Aspects' and those with infinitives are called 'Modals'.

3.19.1. *Aspects*

3.19.1.1 *Perfective*

-irux-

vant-irux-nt-a:n >
vantrunta:n had come-he

ceyt-irux-kr-a:(l)
> *ceytrukkra*
~ *cencrukka:* has done-she

3.19.1.2. *Completive*

-a:ccu

po:yi-accu > *po:ya:ccu* gone (compl.)

3.19.1.3. *Continuative*

-kiṭṭrux-

paṭiccu-kiṭṭrux-nt-a:n > *paṭiccukiṭrunta:n*
was studying-he

paṭiccukiṭṭrukkra:n is studying-he

paṭiccukiṭṭruppa:n will be studying-he

3.19.1.4. *Definitive*

-puṭ-

koṉṉu-puṭ-t-a:n > *koṉṉuputta:n*
had killed-he

~ *koṉṉutta:n* had killed-h

3.19.1.5. *Trial*

-pa:rx-

pa:ṭi-pa:rx-t-e-n > *pa:ṭipa:tten*
tried to sing-I

3.19.2. *Modals*

3.19.2.1. *Potential*

-muṭiyum

o:ṭe muṭiyum	can run
pe:ce muṭiyum	can speak

3.19.2.2. *Negative potential*

-muṭiya:tu

naṭakke muṭiya:tu	can't do
collemuṭiya:tu	can't tell

3.19.2.3. *Obligatory*

-ṇum

kuṭukke-ṇum > *kuṭukkaṇum*	have to give
po:ve-ṇum > *po:vuṇum*	have to go

3.20 Stem alternants

A list of verb stems which have more than one variant is given below. The list is not an exhaustive one but it gives a glimpse of a few types.

3.20.1. *Go*

It has two alternants viz., *po:k-* and *po:*

3.20.1.1. *po:k-*

po:k- occurs before the transitive marker *-x* and the suffixes with vowel in the initial position

po:k-x- > *po:kku*	cause to go
po:k-a:me > *po:ka:me* or *pova:me*	without going

3.20.1.2 *po:*

po: occurs elsewhere

po:-r-a:(l) > *po:ra:* goes–she

3.20.2 *See*

It has two alternants viz., *kaṉ- and ka:ṉ.*

3.20.2.1 *kaṉ-*

kaṉ- occurs before past tense marker *-t-*

kaṉ-t-e-n > *kaṉṭen* saw–I

3.20.2.2 *ka:ṉ*

ka:ṉ occurs elsewhere

ka:n-a:me without being seen

ka:ṉ-um not seen

3.20.3 *Weep*

It has two alternants viz., *aḻuv-* and *aḻu-*

3.20.3.1 *aḻuv-*

aḻuv- occurs before past tense marker *-in-*

aḻuv-in-a:n > *aḻuvma:n* wept–he

3.20.3.2 *aḻu-*

aḻu- occurs before past tense marker *-t-*

aḻu-t-a:n wept–he

3.20.4 *Come*

The alternants of this form are *va-, va:-, varu-* and *var-*

3.20.4.1 *va-*

va- occurs before the past tense marker *-nt-*

va-nt-a:n came–he

3.20.4.2 *va:*

va:– occurs before imperative marker–ϕ

va:–ϕ	come–you

3.20.4.3 *varu–*

varu– occurs before future tense marker *–v–* and before the nominalizer–*ma:nom*

varu–v–a:n	will come–he
v aru–ma:nom	income

3.20.4.4 *var–*

*var–*occurs elsewhere

var–a:me	without coming

3.20.5 *Die*

cet– and *cav–* are the two alternants to this form

3.20.5.1 *cet–*

*cet–*occurs before the past tense marker *–t–*

cet–t–a:ru	died–he (hon.)

3.20.5.2 *ca:v*

*ca:v–*occurs elsewhere

ca:vu	die–you (sg.)
ca:v–r–a:(l)	dies–she

3.20.6 *Become*

This has two alternants *a:–* and *a:k–*

3.20.6.1 *a:-*

a:–occurs before past tense marker *–in–* and its alternants *–ϕ–*

a:–in–a:n	>	*a:na:n*	became–he
a:–ϕ–ccu	>	*a:ccu*	became–it

3.20.6.2 *a:k–*

a:k– occurs elsewhere.

a:k–um–ϕ	>	*a:ku*	*ma:vum* will become–it

3.20.7 *Give*

This has four alternants *ta–*, *ta:*, *taru–* and *tar–*.

3.20.7.1 *ta–*

ta– occurs before past tense marker *–nt–*

ta–nt–en	gave–I

3.20.7.2 *ta:*

ta:– occurs before imperative–*ϕ*

ta:–ϕ	give–you

3.20.7.3 *taru–*

taru– occurs before future tense marker *–v–*

taru–v–a:n	will give–he

3.20.7.4 *tar–*

tar– occurs elsewhere.

tar–a:me	without giving

4
Appellative Verbs

4.0. Appellative verbs are those verbs which cannot be inflected for tense and negation but behave like verbs in other aspects such as forming relative participle, participial noun, verbal participle and taking pronominal termination. Only a few stems like *il–*, *uḷ–*, *aru–*, *peru–*, can occur in predicative position and all others occur only in attributive position before nouns.

4. 1. Appellative verb stems

The stems are grouped into two classes viz., 1. stems which do not have alternants and 2. stems which have more than one form.

4.1.1. *Stems having no alternants*

il–	non existence
aru–	difficult
uḷ–	exist
putu–	new
tiː–	bad
nal–	good

4.1.2. *Stems having alternants*

4.1.2.1. *Young*

There are three forms expressing the meaning 'young' and they are, *eḷey–*, *eḷe–*, and *eḷam*.

4.1.2.1.1. *eḷey–*

eḷey– occurs before relative participle marker *–e*

eḷey–e > *eḷaye*	young (adj.)

4.1.2.1.2. *eḷe–*

eḷe– occurs before nominalizer *–me* and the pronominal suffixe *–cu* which stands in common to all persons, genders and numbers.

eḷe–me > *eḷame*	youth
eḷe–cu > *eḷacu*	young one

4.1.2.1.2. *eḷam*

eḷam occurs elsewhere.

eḷam ka: > *eḷanka:*	unripe fruit
eḷam poṇṇu	young girl

4.1.2.2. *Big*

'Big' is expressed by three forms *peri–*, *peru–* and *perum*.

4.1.2.2.1. *peri–*

peri– occurs before relative participle marker *-e*.

peri–e > *periye*	big
peri–e–aven > *periyaven*	big man

4.1.2.2.2. *peru–*

peru– occurs before the nominalizer *–me* and the pronominal suffix *–cu*.

peru–me	greatness, pride
peru–cu	big one

4.1.2.2.3. *perum* occurs elsewhere

perum a:ḷu	big person
perum puṭunkalu	big disturbance or engagement

4.1.2.3. *Old*

'Old' is denoted by three forms viz., *paḻey–*, *paḻe–* and *paḻam.*

4.1.2.3.1. *paḻey–*

paḻey– occurs before relative participle marker *–e.*

paḻey–e > *paḻaye* old

4.1.2.3.2. *paḻe–*

paḻe– occurs before the nominalizer *–me* and the pronominal suffix *–cu*

paḻe–me > *paḻame* oldness

paḻe–cu > *paḻacu* old one

4.1.2.3.3. *paḻam*

paḻam occurs elsewhere

paḻam–co:ru ~ *paḻaṅco:ru* cooked rice–old

paḻam–pa: old mat

4.1.2.4. *Small*

'Small' is expressed by the forms *cinn–*, *cinnom–* and *ceru.*

4.1.2.4.1. *cinn–*

cinn– occurs before relative participle marker *–e.*

cinn–e small

4.1.2.4.2. *cinnom–*

cinnom– occurs before the form *cerucu*

cinnom–cerucu > *cinnam cerucu*

very small

4.1.2.4.3. *ceru*

ceru- occurs elsewhere

ceru pul|e	small child
ceru-cu	small one
ceru-ne	decline, poverty

4.1.2.5. *Elderliness*

Elderliness is expressed by the forms *mu:tt-* and *mutu-*

4.1.2.5.1. *mu:tt-*

mu:tt- occurs before relative participle marker *-e*

mu:tt-e	old (adj.)

4.1.2.5.2. *mutu-*

mutu- occurs elsewhere

mutu-ne	old age

5
Particles

5.0. Particles are those forms which do not take either tense suffixes or case suffixes. Particles are classified into two types viz., (1) Free particles (which can not be segmented) and (2) Bound particles (which are called as clitics).

5.1. Free particles

5.1.1 *Hereafter*

inume	hereafter
ave(ḷ) inume vare ma:tta:(ḷ)	she won't come hereafter

5.1.2. *Still more*

innum	still
innum koṉcom co:ru po:ṭu	serve still some more rice

5.1.3. *Away*

eṭṭē/eṭṭi	away
eṭṭēpoe:	go away

5.1.4. *Afterwards*

aprom, poravu, porakki and *piruppa:ṭu* are the forms representing 'afterwards'. All the four forms are in free

variation while they occur freely. *akki* cannot occur after relative participle forms.

aprom *poravu* *porak i* *piruppa:ṭu*	*va:*	come afterwards–you(sg)

vante–aprom > *vantapprom*
after(one's) coming

vante–poarvu	after (one's) coming
vante–piruppa:ṭu	after (one's) coming

5.1.5. *Immediately*

oṭane, oṭanaṭiya:, caṭṭuna: are the three forms denoting 'immediately' and these are in free variation.

oṭane *oṭanaṭiya:* *caṭṭuna:*	*ca:pputu*	eat immediately–you

5.1.6. *Before/front*

There are four forms representing the meaning 'before/fromt'. They are *min–, minna:le, minna:ṭi* and *minne*

5.1.6.1. *min–*

*min–*occurs before close juncture /+/

min–va:eepaṭi	front entrance

5.1.6.2. *minna:le*

minna:le occurs elsewhere and it is in free variation with *minna:ṭi* and minne.

enakku	*minna:le* *minna:ṭi* *minne*	before me

5.1.7. *Behind / Back*

There are four forms representing 'behind/ back' *viz.*, *pin, pinna:le, pinna:ṭi* and *pinne.*

5.1.7.1 *pin-*

pin–occurs before close juncture /+/

pin–pakkom	back side

5.1.7.2. *pinna:le*

pinna:le occurs elsewhere and it is in free variation with *pinna:ṭi* and *pinne.*

Onakku { *pinna:le* / *pinna:ṭi* / *pinne* }	behind you

5.1.8. *Much/more*

rompe, neraye and *atike* are the three forms denoting 'much / more'. All of them are in free variation.

{ *rompe* / *neraye* / *atike* }	*co:ru*	more rice

5.1.9 *Other*

ve:re	other
ve:re a:ḷu	other person

5.1.10. *While*

appe, -acce and *kuḷḷe* are the three forms denoting 'while' All of them are in free variation.

vare–appe > *varappe*	while coming
po:ve–kuḷḷe	while going
paṭikke–acce > *paṭikkacce*	while studying

5.1.11. *Manner*

paṭi, me:ni and *a:pple* are the forms denoting 'manner'.

conne { *paṭi* / *me:ni* / *a:pple* } *naṭantukke* behave in the manner I told

5.2. Bound Particles (Clitics)

5.2.1. *Distant demonstrative*

a– is the distant demonstrative clitic which takes gender number markers, adjectival suffixes and adverbial suffixes.

a–ven	he
a–ve	she
a–tu	it
a–nte	that
a–nke	there
a–pṭi	in that manner

5.2.2. *Proximate demonstrative*

i– is the proximate demonstrative clitic which takes all the suffixes that occur with distant demonstrative clitic.

i–ven	this–he
i–nte	this
i–nke	here
i–pṭi	in this manner
i–vḷavu	this much

5.2.3. *Interrogative*

e– is the interrogative clitic which takes all the suffixes that occur with demonstrative clitics.

e–ven	who
e–nke	where
e–nte	which
e–pṭi	how
e–vḷavu	how much

6
Lexicon

6.0. The body of the lexicon is divided into twenty seven semantic domains each containing vocabulary belonging to one or more related topics and vocabulary under each domain is arranged alphabetically. Synonymous items related in form (phonological variants) are noted beside the main entry after a comma and those items which are not related in form are presented in separate entries. The items denoting varieties or kinds of a particular object are listed under the main entry with space adjustment in the vertical order. Also items relatable to the main entry such as names of the ceremonies concerning the marriage, death and village festival are arranged in the same manner. Certain lexical items, especially those under the domains of agriculture, festivals and ceremonies are given along with the collocated verb(s) in its action nominal form. Wherever it is not possible to give simple equivalents in English, a descriptive meaning for the item is suggested. This sort of arrangement proves valid mainly in two ways: (1) It helps us to do an exhaustive collection of lexical items related to a particular semantic domain and (2) It helps the analyst or the reader in comparing the other dialects and finding out the social and regional markers.

6.1. Human body parts

iṭuppu	hip
ikkuḷu	waist

i:ralu,i:re	liver,lungs,spleen
etayom	heart
eṭe	waist
eme	eyelids
evuru,ekuru	gum–tooth
akkuḷu	armpit
a:canava:(y)	anus
otaṭu	lip
oṭal,oṭampu	body
o:re	root of the nose
uccantale, taleucci	crown of the head
ucurnele, uyirnele	genital
pallu	tooth
elipallu	sharp tooth
paccarici pallu	small tooth
cotta pallu	decayed tooth
kaṭava:pallu	double teeth
mimpallu	front tooth
mammuṭṭipallu	big tooth
pa:tom	foot
poṭari	nape of the neck
poṭṭu	spot of sandal paste or other stuff put on the forehead
puruvom	eye–brow
tale	head
moṭṭetale, vaḷukketale	bald head
ta:ṭe	jaw bone
ta:ṭi	beard
ta:ḷu	jaw

ta.va:	jaw bone
toppe	big belly
toppuḷu	navel
toṭe	thigh
tonti	paunch
toṇṭe	throat
to:lu	skin
to:ḷu, to:ḷpaṭṭe	shoulder, shoulder–blade
ciṇṭu	tuft of hair on the head
ceraeu	head
cevuḷu	flesh below ears
cate, tace	muscle, flesh
caṭe	plaited hair
cuḷi	top part of skull
cu:ttu, cu:tta:mpaṭṭe	buttock
kakko·n	armpit
kannom	cheek
kaṇukkayyi	wrist
kaṇukka:lu	ankle
kaṇṭom	Adam's apple
kaṇṇu	eye
kaḷuttu	neck
kavuṭṭi	space between thighs
kayyi	hand
uḷḷankayyi	palm
pi:ɛckayyi (eṭatu)	left–hand
porankayyi	back of the hand

co:ttukayyi (valatu)	right-hand
mo̲lankayyi	elbow
ka:tu	ear
to̲ḷḷeka:tu	ears with hole much enlarged
ka̲luteka:tu	ears as that of a donkey
moce ka:tu	ears as that of a rabbit
ka:lu	leg
uḷḷanka:lu	sole of the foot
pi:cceka:lu	left leg
co:ttu ka:lu	right leg
kẹṇṭe ka:lu	back of the leg or calf
kuti ka:lu	heel
mo̲lanka:lu	knee
ka:laṭi	foot-step
koṭalu,koṭe	intestine
cerukoṭe	small intestine
perunkoṭe	large intestine
koṇṭe	tuft of hair upon the head tied up in a knot
koravaḷe	Adam's apple
mi:ce, vi:ce	moustache
mo̲ṭi	lap
maṇikkaṭṭu	wrist
maṇṭe	skull
mayiru	hair (pejorative usage meaning trivial)
ma:ru	breast
mole	breast
mutuvu	back

mu:ḷe	brain
mokom, movom	face
movare, movare kaṭṭe	face, look (term of contempt)
muṭi	hair
muḷi	eye ball
mu:ṭṭu	joint
kaimu:ṭṭu	joint in the hand
ka:lmu:ṭṭu	joint in the leg
mu:kku	nose
mu:nci	face
netti	forehead
nencu	chest
nevom	nail
na:ci	nostrils
na:kku	tongue
uḷna:kku	uvula
nettom, rettom	blood
veralu	finger
a:ḷka:ṭṭi veralu	fore finger
ciṇṭu veralu	little finger
kaṭṭe veralu	thumb
mo:tra veralu	ring finger
pa:mpu veralu	middle finger
vela:	rib
vavuru, vayiru	belly
aṭivavuru	lower part of the abdomen
me:vavuru	upper part of the stomach
va:yi	mouth

6.2. Diseases and bodily disorders

icuvu	spasm
irumalu	cough
iḻuppu	gasp
elumpurukkino:vu	a disease which emaciates the system; consumption
eḻampuḻleva:tom	a kind of paralysis; a kind of rheumatism
e:ppom	belch
puḻiye:ppom	sour wind from the stomach
akki	a kind of itch esp. in children, erysipelas
amme	pox
periyamme	small-pox
cinnamme	chicken pox, measles
kottamalliamme	chickenpox
koḻḻuamme	an epidemic
a:ɛuma:	asthma
o:te	hernia
perumpa:ṭu	an immoderate flow of menses
pe:ṭi	diarrhoea
pe:rcolla:tatu, akki	erysipelas
puttuno:vu	cancer
puṭuppu	contraction
puṇṇu	wound
koṭal puṇṇu	ulcer
pu:(uḻuratu)	film or cataract on the eye
ceranku	scab

coriceranku	a small kind of itch
kaṭi ceranku	an infectious itch
kaṭṭi ceranku	boil
caṭaeaṭappu	faint
canni	convulsions
caḷi	cold
corom	fever
puḷu corom	flu
ṭinki corom	dingi
kuḷuru corom	cold fever
male:riya: corom	Malaria fever
cuḷukku	sprain
kai cuḷukku	sprain in hand
kaḻuttu cuḷukku	sprain in neck
ka:l cuḷukku	sprain in leg
vere cuḷukku	sprain in finger
kakkuva:n	whooping cough
kaḻicce	diarrhoea
ka:cano:vu	asthma
ka:cce	fever
more ka:cce	an intermittent fever
ḳa:kka:valuppu	epilepsy
ka:lara:	cholera
ka:yala:, ka:yalu	sickness
koppḷom	blister
koṭacce	acute pain due to muscular strain
kaikoṭacce	" in hand
ka:lkoṭacce	" in leg
maṇṭe koṭacce	" in brain

koṭṭa:vi	yawning
koḷḷattom	convulsion
koraṭṭe	snoring
koṛakka:li	numbness
kuṭṭom	leprosy
veṇkuṭṭom	white leprosy
manceka:ma:le	jaundice
maḷakkom, mayakkom	faint
ma:riya:yi	pox
ma:raṭeppu	heart-attack
narampu celanti	guinea-worm
no:vu, no:vunoṭi, no:yi	sickness
vikkalu	hiccough
vi:kkom	swelling
verecutti, verekaḷḷen	whitlow
varecole vali	a kind of arthritic disease
vali	pain
vayitto:ṭṭom, vayitta:le o:ṭuratu	diarrhoea
vayittukaṭuppu	dysentry
va:tom	rheumatism
va:nti, va:ya:le eṭukkratu	vomiting
va:ḷuvu, va:yu	rheumatic affections
ya:neka:lu	filaria

6.3. Edibles

iṭiya:ppom	a kind of dish prepared of rice flour and worm-like in shape
iṭṭili	idly

appaḷom	a kind of thin cake
aturucom	a sweet dish
aṭe	a kind of cake (fried in oil)
oreppu aṭe	cake with pungent taste
ke:vuru aṭe	cake made of ragi flour
kammen aṭe	cake made of millet flour
aluva:	halva
a:ppom	a kind of dish made of rice flour
a:ka:rom	food
o:ṭṭaṭe	a kind of cake (fried without much oil)
ke:vuru o:ṭṭaṭe	above cake made of ragi flour
kammen o:ṭṭaṭe	above cake made of millet flour
uppuma:(vu)	upma
arici uppuma:	upma made of rice flour
kammen uppuma:	upma made of millet flour
u(ru)ṇṭe	ball shaped sweet cake
eḷḷuṇṭe	ball shaped sweet cake made of sesamum
porivaḷanka:uṇṭe	ball shaped sweet cake made of parched millet flour
keṭṭiuṇṭe	ball shaped sweet cake made of rice flour
u:ruka:	pickles
elumiccen u:ruka:	lemon pickles
ma:nka: u:ruka:	mango pickles
moḷa: u:ruka:	chilly pickles
na:rattanka: u:ruka:	citrus pickles
paṇaya:rom	a kind of cake cooked in oil round in shape
pala:rom, palava:rom	eating cakes
paḷaiyatu, paḷanco:ru	boiled rice kept over night, breakfast

pa:yacom	a pudding (sweetish)
poṭima:ci	a kind of side dish made of boiled jack-nuts or unripe jack fruits
ponkalu, ponke	boiled rice
poriyalu	fry
puṭṭu	a kind of dish made of rice or millet flour and cooked in steam
pu:ri	puri
timpaṇṭo:n, tinkratukku	eatables
tayiru	curd
toṭṭukke, tovaiye	relish for food
to:ce	a kind of thin round roasted dish made of rice or ragi or maize flour
cele:ppi	a kind of sweet dish
ce:ttama:vu	a kind of sweet dish
cappa:tti	cake made of wheat flour
ca:ppa:ṭu	meal
ka:le ca:ppa:ṭu	breakfast
urume ca:pp^:ṭu	lunch
ra:ttiri ca:ppa:ṭu	supper
ca:tom	cooked rice, bath
elumiecen c^:to:n	lemon bath
puḷi ca:tom	tamarind bath
tayir ca:tom	curd bath
ca:mpa:ru	dhal sauce
co:ttuvaṭavom	a kind of parched relish

co:ru	cooked rice
ca:me co:ru	cooked millet (a kind)
co:ḷe co:ru	cooked maize
kammen co:ru	cooked millet (a kind)
nellu co:ru	cooked rice
varavu co:ru	cooked millet (a kind)
cu:ppu	soup
ke:cari	a kind of sweet cāke
kaca:ppu	mutton
kanci	gruel
kaḷi	pottage prepared of the flour of ragi or other grains
kari	meat
a:ṭṭukkarî	mutton
paṇṇikkarî	pork
ko:ḻikkari	chicken
mocekkarî	meat of hare
karuva:ṭu	dry fish
kavucce	non-vegetarian food
ka:ra:pu:ntî	an eatable in small ball shape pungent to the taste
ka:ra:cîvu	an eatable in small stick like shape pungent to the taste
koḻampu	sauce
ku:ṭṭu	curry
ku:ḻu	pap
mi:nu	fish
mayeu:rpa;kku	a sweet cake
mo:ru	buttermilk

mukkya:n	a kind of cake made of maize flour
murukku	a kind of cake
ni:ra:rom, ni:ra:ka:ro:n	water from cold rice for breakfast kept over night
racom	pepper broth
pu:ṇṭu racom	garlic broth
takka:li racom	tomato broth
naṇṭu racom	crab broth
vaṭe	a small round cake
ulutten vaṭe, metuvaṭe	a small round cake made of blackgram flour
kaḷḷevaṭe, a:mevaṭe	a small round cake made of bengalgram flour
payittenvaṭe	a small round cake made of greengram flour
varuvalu	fry

6.4. Dresses

ankavastrom	a long folded garment covering the whole body and reaching to the ankles
oṭe	dress
oṭṭiya:ṇom	belt
uṭuppu	dress
paniyen	banian
pa:ḍi	banian, bra
pa:va:ṭe	under skirt
poṭave	saree
po:rve	shawl
talappa:	turban

ta:vaṇi	half-saree
tuppaṭṭi	shawl
tuṇimaṇi	cloth, dress
tuṇṭu	towel
citta:ṭe	skirt
caṭṭi	nicker
saṭṭe	shirt
ka:l saṭṭe	trousers
me: caṭṭe	shirt
samukka:ḷom	carpet
savukkom	a small towel
se:le	saree
ki:ppa:ccu	trouser-like wearing of dhoti
kocavom	folds of saree put on by Indian women
ko:maṇom	man's forelap
kaccaṭṭom	man's forelap
munta:ṇi	the border of woman's cloth
muṇṭa:cu	turban
ravukke	blouse
veṭṭi	vestments of a man, dhoti

6. 5. Ornaments

aṭṭiye	a neck ornament
arna:koṭi, araṇa:koṭi	cord round the loins
poṭṭu	a red point
ta:li	the marriage badge
tonkaṭṭain	a jewel for the ear with a pendent

ēimukki, ēimikki	a jewel for the ear
cankili	gold chain, necklace
caraṭu	the string or gold chain on which the wedding badge is strung
kaṭukken	ear-ring
kammalu	a kind of ear-ring worn by women
ka:ppu	a kind of bangle for legs and hands
k::cu	a small gold coin
kolucu	a silver chain for the ankle
kunkumom	a red paint formed of turmeric with alum and limejuice which women wear on the forehead
meṭṭi	a ring worn on the toe
mo:trom	a ring for the finger
mu:kkutti	a nose-wear made of gold set with a stone
nake naṭṭu	jewels
lo:la:kku	a kind of ear ornament
vaḷaye(lu)	bangles for hands

6.6. Residence

erava:ṇom	sloping roof of the house
aṭuppu, aṭuppumo:ṭe	oven
keḷe aṭuppu	branch oven
kallu aṭuppu	oven made of stone
kari aṭuppu	oven with charcoal as fuel
maṇṇu aṭuppu	earthern oven
are	room

arukaːlu	door frame
aːḷoːṭi	threshhold
uttrom	cross beam in a building
uːṭu	house
oːṭṭu uːṭu	house with country-tile roofing
caːḷe uːṭu	hut
kucci uːṭu	thatched house
kuːre uːṭu	thatched house
mette uːṭu	storeyed house
macci uːṭu	tiled house
maːṭi uːṭu	terraced house
paṭṭi	scattered hamlets
paraṇu	loft under the roof of a house
poːṭṭu	a big niche on the wall
tiṇṇe	pial
tare	floor
taːvaːrom	a verandah
toːṭṭom	garden
tuːṇu	pillar
cevuru	wall
carom	beams in a roof
cannalu	window
caːrumoːṭe	pial-like to lean on
katavu	door
koṭṭaː, koṭṭake	shed
kuṭuce	hut
kuːṭom	parlour
mane	site for a house
maːṭom	niche

mo:ṭṭuvaḷe	head of the roof
muttom	front yard of the house
viṭṭom	cross-beam
va:ce, va:cepaṭi	entrance of the house

6.7 Furniture and utensils

e:nom, e:napa:nom	vessels
aṭukku	pots arranged one upon another
ammi	a rectangular grinding stone
annaveṭṭi	rice spoon
a:ppe	spoon-like one made of coconut-shell
olakke	pestle
ore	mortar
uri	a course net-work of rope for hanging pots on
patta:yom	receptacle for grain made of wood
pa:ne	pot
aṇṭa:pa:ne	brass vessel with wide mouth and without neck
tavale pa:ne	brass vessel with narrow mouth and with neck
ka:ci pa:ne	brass vessel with narrow mouth
mampa:ne	mud-pot
venkalapa:ne	a small bronze pot
pa:laṭe	a hollow shell to give milk to child
puṭṭi	basket
pu:ṭṭu	lock

tiruve	grinding stone
te:ruca:	a small, wide mouthed, round shaped vessel
taṭṭu	plate
pittaḷe taṭṭu	brass plate
pi:nka:ntaṭṭu	porcelain plate
cute:citaṭṭu	aluminium plate
marattaṭṭu	wooden p late
tamḷa:ru	tumbler
ta:ppa:(l)	bolt
tompe	receptacle for grain made of bamboo and tubes
torakka:lu	key
to:cetiluppi	bar to turn and remove dosai
to:cekallu	frying pan
ce:ru, ce:rupaṭṭre	a big receptacle for grains made of mud or straw
caṭṭi	a pan, a cooking vessel
iruppucaṭṭi	an iron pan
arukkancaṭṭi	a kind of pan
maṇcaṭṭi	earthern pan
caruvom	a shallow wide–mouthed copper or brass pot
compu	a small metal pot, a drinking vessel
pittaḷe compu	the above made of brass
keṇṭi compu	a small vessel with a nozzle
mo:ru compu	a vessel in which milk or butter milk is kept
venkale compu	the above vessel made of bronze

kiṇṇi	basin
paːta kiṇṇi	a basin with foot
kiṇṇom	a small metal bowl
kalavaṭe	a mould formed to fit the mouth of a mortar
karaṇṭi	spoon
kaːcaːṇṭi	a kind of pot with a wide mouth
koṭekallu	grinding stone
koṭom	water-pot
takara koṭom	water-pot made of tin
ɛeppu koṭom	water-pot made of copper
maṇ koṭom	water-pot made of mud
kovaḷe	a metallic pot with a wide mouth
kuturu, kurutu	a receptacle for grain made of earthern hoops
kuntaːṇi	a mortar to beat paddy in
kuṇṭaːn	a shallow vessel with wide mouth
kuṇṭu	a round vessel
kuːcaː	goglet
kuːṭe	basket
maṭakku	a small earthern vessel
morom	winnowing pan
muccu	a small winnowing pan used by children
naːtaːṇki	bolt
raːntalu	lantern
roːṭṭaː	a drinking vessel

veḷakku	lamp
cimini veḷakku	a small lamp
kuttu veḷakku	a brass candle-stick
kaṇṇa:ṭi veḷakku	a glass candle
nalla veḷakku, leecumi veḷakku	auspecious lamp
vici	a resting cot
veḷakkama:ru	broom-stick
vaṭṭi	a round plate
vaṭṭa:	a drinking vessel, a big vessel with wide mouth
are vaṭṭa:	half in size
ka:vaṭṭa:	one fourth in size
tu:kku vaṭṭa:	tiffin-carrier
mukka:vaṭṭa:	three fourth in size
muḻu vaṭṭa:	full in size
ya:ne ka:lu vaṭṭa:	a cylindrical, tall vessel with wide mouth

6.8. Measurements

e:kkaru	acre
aṭi	foot
ankulom	inch
paṭi	almost equal to one litre
palom	1/12 of an English Pound
pa:rom	500 pounds of weight
pa:vom	6 feet (approx.)
poti	240 litres (approx.) of grains
to:la:	a rupee weight

tu:kku	a weight of 50 palams
ceṇṭu	432 square ft.
ce:ru	8 palams
ca:ṇu	half-foot
kecom	3 feet
kaṭukka:koṭṭe aḷavu	galnut size
kalom	48 litres (approx.)
ka:ṇi	133 cents
ka:ṇom	8 marakkals of oil seeds
kuṇṭumaṇi aḷavu	minute in size
maṇuvu	40 seers of weight
marakka:(lu)	4 litres (approx.) of grains
ma:ka:ṇi	2 litres (approx.) of grains
moḷom	length equal to 1¼ foot
mu:ṭṭe	one bag equal to 100 litres (approx.) of grains
vi:ce	5 seers
verekaṭe	length equal to an inch
vaṇṭi	one bullock cart with about 10 bags

6.9 Time

anti	evening
a:ṇṭu	year
uccive:ḷe	noon
urumom	mid-day
poca:ye	twilight
poḷutu	day-time, sun
poḷutu po:re ne:rom	getting dark

tenekkun, netekkum, tenom, netom	everyday
ca:yntrom	late evening
ca:ynka:lom	time of sun set
karukkalle,karukkalo:ṭe	early morning
ka:le ne:rom	morning
ko:ḷiku:vure ne:rom	dawn
me:lakki	next year
matya:nom	noon
makkya:na:ḷu	next day
ma:com	month
munta:na:ḷu	day before yesterday
ne:ttu	yesterday
ne:rom	time
naṭuca:mom	midnight
na:ḷetericci, na:ḷaṉṉekki	day after tomorrow
viṭiyeka:lom	time of day dawn
ve:ḷe	period, time
varucom	year

6.10. Games

a:ṭupuli	a kind of chess-game
o:ri	a kind of swimming play
pamparom	top
palla:nkuḷi	a tablet with 14 holes for play
pa:ri	a kind of kho-kho
pantu	play-ball
puḷḷiya:ru pantu	setting up a brick on the ground as a target and trying to knock it down with a ball
ko:ṭṭi pantu	beating the ball with a stick

cinki	a kind of kho-kho
ci:ṭṭu	playing cards
celampom	fencing
capḷa:nku:ṭu	kabadi
calli	a kind of play making use of broken tiles
tampaṭṭom	swimming
ta:ḷom, ta:ḷankaṭṭe	dice
kiccukicca:n campaḷo'n	a child's play
kā: a:ṭratu	a throw-up and catching game played with the pebbles or small stones
ko:ṭṭipuḷḷu	boy's play with long and short sticks
kummi	a play for females dancing with the clapping of hands
kuṇṭu	marbles
ko:li	marbles
noṇṭi	play by bending the knee

6.11. Agriculture

6.11.1. *Soils and field boundary*

elle kallu	field boundary stone
attu	field boundary
uppukkaḷaru	saltish land
punce	dry land
po:ṭṭanka:ṭu	red and hard soil
tarucu	uncultivable land
cavuruka:ṭu	a kind of wet land
kentakapu:mi	sulphurous soil

kaṭṭa:ntare	hard and uncultivable soil
kaluce nelom	black cotton soil
kaḷimaṇ nelom	clay soil
karampu	uncultivated land
ka:ṇikallu	field boundary stone
kolle	land
maṇeka:ṭu	fertile land
nattom	fertile land situated near the residence
nance	wet land
varappu	a field boundary
vayeka:tu	wet land

6.11.2 *Types of land tenure and participants in agriculture*

a:ṇṭe	land owner
paṇṇe a:ḷu	bonded labourer
paṇṇayo'n	land-lordism, land owner
po:kkiya payiru	tenancy contract on mortgage
contapayiru	own cultivation
kanka:ṇi	the person who supervises the lands
kuttave	tenancy fixed contract
kuttave payiru	tenant culitivation
kuttave ka:ren	tenant
kuṭiya:naven	agriculturist
ku:li	wage
tene ku:li	daily wage
ma:ce ku:li	monthly wage
eanca:ye ku:ḷi	daily wage without contract

mera:cu	land owner, land-lordism
motala:li	land owner, land-lordism
vevaca:yi	agriculturist
va:rom	tenancy-contract between the owner and the tenant of dividing the produce
va:re payiru	tenant cultivation
va:re ka:ren	tenant

6.11.3. *Preparing field for cultivation and instruments used*

eruvu	manure
paṇṇivitṭe eruvu	pig-dung manure
taḷe eruvu	green leaves manure
ca:mpe eruvu	ash manure
ca:ṇi eruvu	dung manure
eruvu erekkratu	spreading the manure
eruvu aṭikkratu	transporting the manure to the land by cart
eruvu ku:ṭe	basket for carrying dung or manure
aṭeppu aṭekkratu	installing fence around the field
aṇe puṭikkratu, aṇe eṭukkratu	installing dike around the field
aṇṭe eṭukkratu	installing a side support of the dike
aruva:(l)	sickle
oḷava:rom	a tool for weeding grass
orom	fertilizer
pillu cettratu	removing the grass
paḷḷom tu:kkratu	levelling the field

pa:re	crow-bar
kaṭappa:re	iron crow-bar
kayppa:re	wooden crow-bar
pu:ṇṭu arikkratu	removing the weeds
camappaṭuttratu	levelling the surface
koṭuva:	a hard sickle
ko:ṭa:li	axe
mammuṭṭi	spade
maṇṇu eṭukkratu	levelling
maṇṇu neravratu	levelling
mo:ṭupaḷḷom tiruttratu	levelling
veṭṭikku:ṭe	dung-basket
veṭṭukatti	a kind of knife
va:nku	curved knife

6.11.4 *Irrigation sources*

e:ttom	picotta
e:ttakka:lu	the post of a picotta
e:ttakkali	the bamboo whereon the bucket hangs
e:ttamaṟom	shaft to draw water
e:rippa:canom	lake irrigation
e:riva:(y)	sluice of the lake
oṭeppu	rut formed by flood
o:ṭeppa:canom	brook water irrigation
u:ttanka:lu	spring
pa:tti	seed-bed
po:ṟanki pa:canom	boring irrigation
taṇṇi erekkratu, pa:ccratu	irrigating

ca:lu	the bucket used for irrigation
keṇ:ru, ke:ṇi	well
kavale	a kind of water lift with the help of oxen
koḷom	pond
kuṭṭe	pool
maṭe	shutter
vaṭika:lu	drain
va:ri	brook, sand brook
va:ykka:pa:canom	canal water irrigation

6.11.5 *Growth of crop and watching the crop*

pincu (*vaykkratu, puṭikkratu*)	tender immature fruit
paḷom	fruit
paraṇu	a temporary platform in a field for watching purposes
payiru	pulse
pa:lu (*puṭikkratu, erankratu*)	milk forming stage
pu:vu(*pu:kkratu, vaykkratu*)	flowering stage
taṭṭe	stalk
taṇṭu	stem
ta:ḷu	dried stalk of paddy, maize, etc.
tuḷuru (*uṭuratu*)	leaflet formation
ceṭi	shrub
co:le	foliage
keḷanku (*erankratu*)	root forming
kannalu	premature rotting
kaṇṇu	sapling

kaḻi	stem
karutu/katuru	ear-head
ka:valu	watching the crop, watchman
ka:(yi)	unripe fruit
are ka:	half-riped fruit
mukka: ka:	almost riped fruit
cenka:re ka:	almost riped fruit
koṭi	creeper
koṭṭe	nut
konke	the husk of millet
maṇi (puṭikkratu)	the grain forming stage
moḻe (varratu)	sprouting
mu:ccu (uṭuratu)	blossoming stage of jack fruit
u:me mu:ccu	non-fructuous blossom
ka: mu:ccu	fructuous blossom
nettu	beans dried in their legumen and pod
vempalu	premature ripening
ve:ru (puṭikkratu, erankratu)	root spreading

6.11.6. *Sowing, grafting and transplantation*

patiyom po:ṭratu	grafting
paṭe iḻukkratu	levelling the soil after sowing
puṭunki naṭratu	transplanting
taṇṇi erekkratu, uṭratu, pa:ccratu	watering or flooding
maṇṇu kaṭṭratu	preservatory mud smearing
naṭttanka:lu	nursery
naṭttu	seedling

na:ttu uṛratu	sowing
na:ttu naṛratu	transplanting
vere, vete, vere payiru, vere ta:niyom	seed
vere u:ṛratu	sowing by drill
vere po:ṛratu	furrow sowing
vere teḷikkratu, tu:vratu	broadcasting
verekkratu	sowing

6.11.7 Weeding

paṭṭom	a kind of land division during weeding, season for sowing
mote paṭṭom, eḷampaṭṭom	first weeding
reṇta:n paṭṭom	second weeding
pu:ṇṭu	a kind of weed
kaḷe eṭukkratu, veṭṭratu	weeding
kaḷekaṭṭu	weeding instrument
ele kaḷekaṭṭu	weeding instrument with blunt end
kolu kaḷekaṭṭu	weeding instrument with sharp end
ka:va:ḷe	a kind of weed
ko:re	a kind of weed
mene	an assigned portion of the field during weeding
ma:ttu	an assigned portion of the field during weeding relatively bigger than the *veḷa:*

veḷa:	an assigned portion of the field during weeding relatively bigger than the *'mene'*

6.11.8. Harvesting

iṇukkratu	plucking as of leaves
eṭukkratu	plucking as of groundnut bunch
aṭikkratu	treading, threshing, beating
arikkratu	uprooting as of grass, creepers etc.
ariyratu	cutting
arukkratu	reaping
a:yratu	plucking as of the ground nuts from the bunch
oṭekkratu	cracking as of nuts
ulukkratu	quivering the branches to separate fruits as of tamarind
paturu	chaff
parikkratu	plucking as of mangoes
poṭekkratu	winnowing, sifting
poṭṭu	smaller grains as of millet
poṇe aṭikkratu	threshing by cattle
porukkratu	picking
po:ru	hay-stack
puṭunkratu	up-rooting as of grass
pu:rratu	tearing as of jack fruit
tiruvratu	pinching the cashew-nut off the fruit
ta:ttratu	winnowing to separate large particles from small ones
tolumpu	husk as of ground nut

to:lu	husk as of cashew-nut
tu:ttratu	winnowing to cast dust in the air
ce:ru kaṭṭratu	piling up the grains
cakke	what remains of threshing or sqeezing as of millet, sugercane, etc.
canka:yom	dry stalk of gingily plant
calikkratu	sieving
caruvu	dry leaves
cottu	decayed grain as of ground nut
ki:ṇratu	extracting the kernel using a sharp instrument as of cashew-nut
katte	bundle
kaṭṭu	bundle
kaḷom	threshing floor
kole	bunch
kuttratu	pounding
mitikkratu	treading as of millet
mela:ru	dried up stalk as dhal plant
muṭṭu	heap
no:mpratu	winnowing
veṭṭratu	cutting
vaykke (*lu*)	straw

6.11.9. Weather and seasons

iṭi	thunder
ko:ṭe iṭi	summer-thunder
tu:tte	drizzling rain

peruntu:tte	heavy drizzling
eerutu:tte	light drizzling
veppe tu:tte	drizzling with sunshine
tu:va:nom	rain driven in by the wind through the doors or windows
ka:ttu	wind
anal ka:ttu	heat-wave
a:ṭi ka:ttu	west wind blowing in July
u:tal ka:ttu	cold wind
poyal ka:ttu	storm
tennalu	southwind, breeze
coḻal ka:ttu	whirl wind
cu:ra:vaḻi	whirl wind
kompucutti ka:ttu	gale
kuḻuru ka:ttu	cold wind
veppe ka:ttu	heat-wave
veee ka:ttu	injurious wind
va:ṭe ka:ttu	northwind
ka:lom	season
ko:ṭe ka:lom	summer
maḻe ka:lom	winter
pani ka:lom	autumn
minnalu	lightning
me:ma:ri ki:ḻma:ri	raining cats and dogs
mappu, mappu manta:rom	rainy clouds
maḻe	rain
aṭemaḻe	continual rain
a:lankaṭṭimaḻe	rain with hail stone

perumaḻe	heavy rain
pe:ymaḻe	wild-rain
veḷḷom	flood

6.11.10 *Ploughing and implements for ploughing*

e:ru	plough
conta e:ru	own plough
ku:li e:ru	hired plough
ponne:ru	the first time of ploughing in the season on an auspicious day
e:ru o:ṭṭratu	ploughing
aḻuṭṭi puṭicci o:ṭṭratu	deep ploughing
peraṭṭi o:ṭṭratu	cross ploughing
ce:rapputicci o:ṭṭratu	deep ploughing
kurukkuca:lu o:ṭṭratu	cross ploughing (breadthwise)
maṭakki o:ṭṭratu	cross ploughing
neṭukkuca:lu o:ṭṭratu	cross ploughing (lengthwise)
e:ru kaṭṭratu	yoking the oxen to the plough
e:ruka: (*lu*), *e:ruka taṭi*	plough-beam
oḻavu	ploughing
mote ca:lu	first ploughing
reṇṭa:n ca:lu	second ploughing
mu:ṇa:n ca:lu	third ploughing
paṭe ca:lu	furrow in ploughing
kalappe	plough
palli kalappe	a kind of plough used to harrow dry lands
puḻuti kalappe	a kind of plough used to harrow dry lands

kaṭṭe kalappe	a short plough
ko:ṭi kalappe	a long plough
koraṇa:kaṭṭe	an adjustable bamboo peg
koḻuvu	plough-share
mo:ḻi	plough-tail
novattaṭi	yoke
veḷa: ko:lratu	forming plough circuit

6.11.11 Country cart and its parts

e:ruka:lu	shaft of a cart
accu	axle
a:re ka:lu	spoke of a wheel
paṭe	side fence of a cart
pa:rom	load
pimpa:rom	imbalance due to backload
mimpa:rom	imbalance due to frontload
pa:ru	shaft of a cart
pu:ṭṭa:nkavuru	the rope by which oxen are tied to the yoke
ṭappekaḻi	a side support to the cart driver
ɛatte vaṇṭi	hired cart
cakkarom	wheel
ca:ṭṭe (kaḻi)	whip
kaṭemoḷe	wooden pegs on both sides of the yoke
kaṭaya:ṇi	linch-pin
muṭukkratu	hastening the oxen
mu:kkaṇe	yoke-stand
novattaṭi	yoke
ro:ta:	cart-beaten way

vaṇṭi	cart
poṭṭi vaṇṭi	coach
koṭṭe vaṇṭi	cart without roof
kuture vaṇṭi	horse-cart
ku:ṇṭu vaṇṭi	cart with roof
ma:ṭṭu vaṇṭi	bullock-cart
moṭṭe vaṇṭi	cart without roof
vaṇṭip pace	grease
vaṇṭip pa:te	cart-beaten way
vaṇṭi moḷe	long wooden pegs fixed on both sides of the cart

6.11.12 *Crops*

eḷḷu	gingily seed
uḷuntu	black-gram
paḻom	fruit
pela:ppaḻom	jack
puḷiyempaḻom	tamarind
ko:ca:ppaḻom	a kind of cucumber
ma:mpaḻom	mango
muntrippaḻom	cashew
veḷḷerippaḻom	cucumbers
va:ḻeppaḻom	plantain
payiṟu	pulse
perumpayiru	pulse
paccepayiru	a kind of lentils
taṭṭeppayiru	a kind of beans
ka:ra:maṇip payiru	a kind of pulse
tene	a kind of millet,

tenne	coconut
eḷani	tender coconut
te:nka:(y)	coconut
tovare	dhal
oa:me	a kind of millet$_2$
co:ḷom	maize and its varieties
makka: co:ḷom	
veḷḷe co:ḷom	
ki:re	greens
ki:re taṇṭu, taṇṭu kire	sundry pot herbs
ka:calakken ki:re	sourpot herbs
puḷicceki:re	sourpot herbs
keḻanku	roots
to:ṭṭavaḷḷi keḻanku	sweet potatoes
cakkuruḷi keḻanku	sweet potatoes
maravaḷḷi keḻanku	tapeoca
ke:vuru	ragi
pu:va:ci ke:vuru	a seasonal variety of ragi
kampu	millet$_3$ and its seasonal varieties
pani kampu	
ko:ṭe kampu	
kaḷḷe, maḷḷa:koṭṭe	ground nut a its seasonal
erappen kaḷḷe	varieties
ma:ri kaḷḷe	
ko:ṭe kaḷḷe	
kuttu kaḷḷe	
ka:(yi)	unripe fruit
avarekka:	country beans
pi:kkanka:	a kind of gourd

parankikka:	pumpkin
pa:vekka:	bitter gourd
poḷḷanka:	snake gourd
pu:canikka:	a kind of pumpkin
corekka:	water gourd
cuṇṭekka:	a kind of small ball shaped unripe fruit
kattarikka:	brinjal
kottaranka:	a kind of beans
veṇṭikka:	lady's finger
koṭṭe	nut
moece koṭṭe	pea from a leguminous creeper
muntri koṭṭe	cashew-nut
koṭṭemuttu	castor seeds
nellu	paddy and its varieties
ponni	
cevappu	
campa:	
kaliyencampa:	
ka:ru	
kutureva:lu	
veḷḷe	
varavu	a kind of millet
va:le	plantain

6.12. Cattle

erutu, eruttuma:ṭu	ox
erume	buffalo
a:ṭu	sheep

cemmaria:ṭu	sheep of reddish colour
veḷḷa:ṭu	goat
pacu(vu)	cow
ei:me pacu	hybrid cow
cevulu pacu	red-cow
ka:ru pacu	black-cow
veḷḷeppacu	white-cow
paṭṭi	pound
pa:lu	milk
erumeppa:lu	buffalo's milk
a:ṭṭuppa:lu	goat's milk
pacum pa:lu	cow's milk
ci:mpa:lu	beastings
puṇṇa:kku	oil cake
puḻukke	excretion of sheep. rat, etc.
ti:ni	food especially of domestic animals
taṇṇi ka:ṭṭratu	feeding water to the cattle
taḻe, aṇṇa:ntaḻe po:ṭratu	tying with a cord the neck to the foot (of cattle)
tavuṭu	husk of paddy
toṭṭi, ma:ṭṭuttoṭṭi	water tub meant for cattle
calanke	bell
netti calanke	bell on the forehead
ka:lu calanke	bell on the legs
ca:ṇi, ca:ṇom	dung
cuḻi	curl in hair
otteculi ma:ṭu	cattle with single curl
reṭṭeculi ma:ṭu	cattle with two curls

curuṭṭe ma:ṭu	cattle with curled horn
keṭe:ri	she buffalo
keṭa:	he–buffalo, he–goat, etc.
keṭa:yikki po:ṭuratu	impregnating the she–buffalo
keṭa:yikki kattratu	she–buffalo crying for mating
kaṇṇu	calf
kavaṇe	a place for putting grass or straw for cattle to eat
kavuru, kayiru	rope
pu:ṭṭa:n kavuru	a rope by which the bullock is tied to the yoke
ta:mpu kavuru	a rope to draw water with
maṇi, maṇiya:n kavuru	a string
mu:kkaṇa:n kavuru	a nose–string for a bullock
vari kavuru	a big and long rope used to tie the loading of a cart
ka:ḷe	ox
ka:ḷekki po:ṭratu	impregnating a cow
ka:ḷekki kattratu	a cow crying for mating
koppi	horn–crown
kompu	horn
kora:	she–goat
ko:kka:li	a log arranged for preserving food for cattle
ko:ḷi	fowl
pe:nta: koḷi	hybrid fowl
poṭṭe ko:ḷi	hen
ca:ve ko:ḷi	cock
kuture,kurute	horse
kuṭṭi	young one of goat

kuncu	young one of hen and birds
maṭi	the under of an animal
ma:ṭu	cattle
aṭimaṭ:u	cattle not used for domestic purposes
u:ruka:lima:ṭu	uncared cattle
ma:ṭṭukkaṭe	cow-house
ma:ṭṭukkoṭṭa:	cattle-shed
moḷe, maṭṭumoḷe	a peg used for tying cattle
la:ṭom	bullock-shoe
va:lu	tail
viṭṭe	excretion of pig

6.13. Birds

eca:, eḻa:	a hawk, falcon
ra:ca:ḷi	a hawk, falcon
a:nte	owl
pera:ntu	kite
pora:	pigeon
cempuvom	a kind of quail red in colour
kiḷi	parrot
keruṭen	Brahmany kite
kaḻuvu	eagle
kavta:ri	partridge
ka:ṭe	a kind of quail
ka:kka:, ka:kom	crow
aṇṭenka:kka:	raven
kokku	crane
ko:ṭṭa:n	a large kind of owl
kuruvi	sparrow
ciṭṭu kuruvi	horse sparrow

tu:kkaṇa:n kuruvi	weaver bird
karuva:ṭṭu kuruvi	king crow
koṭṭa:ppuḷi kuruvi	a mallet
kuyilu	quail
marankotti	wood-pecker
mayilu	peacock, peahen
na:mana:tti, ra:mana:tti	a kind of bird which is bigger than a sparrow
va:ttu	goose

6.14. Snakes

pa:mpu	snake
paccaṭṭi pa:mpu	green snake
taṇṇi pa:mpu	water snake
kaṭṭu viriyen	viper
kaṇṇa:ṭi viriyen	a kind of viper
karuna:kom	black cobra
kompe:ri mu:kken	tree-climbing cobra
ku:ḷe pa:mpu	dwarf snake
male pa:mpu	python
nalle pa:mpu	cobra

6.15. Insects

i:ru	nits
erumpu	ant
i:calu	winged termites
u:ṇa erumpu	a kind of ants
puḷḷiya: erumpu	harmless ants
citterumpu	small emmets
kaṭṭerumpu	large black ants

kareya:n, cellu	termites
mucuṭu	red ants
nerupperumpu	fire ants
pa:ce, pa:cce	cockroach
pe:nu	lice
pu:ra:n	centipede
te:ḷu	scorpion
te:re	toad
culḷa:n	mosquito
koḷavi	wasp
naṇṭuva:kkiḷḷi	salamandar
vaṇṭu	beetle
pommaṇṭu	gold-coloured beetle
cele vaṇṭu	a beetle that makes a buzzing noise
cevvaṇṭu	red beetle
ca:ṇe vaṇṭu	dung beetle
karu vaṇṭu	black beetle

6.16 Trees

marom

iluppe	wild olive (bassia longifolia)
i:cee	a kind of date
elante	bhir
elave	the silk cotton
elumicce	lime
atti	country-fig
aḷinci	alangium lamarchii
aracu	pipal
a:lu	banyan
otiyen	odina wodier

ucule	acacia pennata
pela:	jack and its varieties
i:kku pela:	
a:yiraka:ci pela:	
ve:ru pela:	
pane	palmara
pa:le	iron-wood
punne	alexandrian laurel
pu:rce, pu:varacu	portia
tenne	coconut
cele	a species of tree
cavukku	casuarina
karuve	acacia arabica
karuve:ple	curry-leaf tree (garuga puinata)
konne	cassia-a genus of flower trees
koḷanci	citrus aurantium nobilis chryso-carpa (a species of orange tree with small reddish fruits)
koyya:	guava
ma:(vu)	mango
oṭṭuma:vu	graftedm ango
na:ṭṭu ma:vu	mango
muntri	cashew-nut
murunke	drumstick
muḷunki, mu:nki	bamboo
na:ve	jambolana
ve:mpu	neem
ve:lu	babool
vampre	satin-wood

vanni	prosopis spicigera
va:tana:re	a species of tree

6.17 Mushrooms

ka:ḷa:n

eru ka:ḷa:n

paccarici ka:ḷa:n

puttu ka:ḷa:n

pu:nce ka:ḷa:n

koṭe ka:ḷa:n

ko:li ka:ḷa:n

maṇekoṭanci ka:ḷa:n

muṭṭe ka:ḷa:n

6.18. Flower Plants

pu:ṉceṭi

alli	lily
araḷi	herium odorum
arumpu	bud of jasmine
ta:mare	lotus
ta:ḷe, ta:ḷampu:	the fragrant flower of a wild thorny plant
ceṇṇti	a class of flowering plants
ca:manti, tulukke ca:manti	camomile and its kind
cu:riyeka:nti	sun flower
kanaka:mparom	a saffron coloured small flower
malliye	jasmine
aṭukku malliye	double-flowered jasmine
anti malliye	miradilis jasmine
ka:ṭṭu malliye	wild jasmine
kuṇṭu malliye	tuscan jasmine
va:ṭa: malliye	bachelor's buttons

marikkoḷuntu	a sweet-scented inflorescence
nantiya:vaṭṭe	water solder
ro:ca:	rose

6.19. Shrubs

ceṭi

erukken	madar plant
a:ṇa:	a medicinal shrub
a:va:ren	cassia senna
pu:la:	phyllanthus reticulatus
tumpe	phlomis
toḷaci	ocymum sanctum, a holy basil-herb
kiḷuve	common hedge plant
kaḷḷi	euphoribia milk hedge
ka:ca:n	Indian brown hemp
na:yuruvi	Achyranthes aspera
nocci	vitex negundu
vecemuḷunki	crinum asiaticum
ve:ḷe	cleome pentaphylla

6.20. Grass

pillu or pullu

aruvam pullu	Agrosties linearis
erume na:ykken pullu	oleander leaved cacalia
ta:ra:kaṭṭe pullu	carpet weed
ca:mpra:ṇi pullu	benzoin grass
kammem pullu	millet-like grass
terppap pullu	a sacrificial grass, kusam
coṇe pullu	itching grass
ko:re pullu	cyperus
veḷakkama:ttu pullu	broom-grass

6.21. Greens

ki:re

ponna:nkaṇṇi	illecebrum sessile
karucala:nkaṇṇi	eclipta porstrata
komuṭṭi	water-melon (cucurbita citrulus)
ko:va:	coccinia indica
kurinca:	periploea sylvestris
maṇattakkaḷi	solanum nigrum, black night shade
moṭakkatta:n	heart pea
moḷe	tender greens
mucṭe	iponoea candicans

6.22 Kinship

6.22.1 *Terms of address*

appa:	father's elder brother, mother's elder sister's husband
appucci	father's younger brother
atte	father's sister
akka:	elder sister
amma:	mother
amma:yi	mother's mother
aṇṇen, aṇṇa:cci, aṇṇacci	elder brother
aṇṇa:	father
a:cci	mother's younger sister, father's younger brother's wife
a:ya:	grandmother, old woman
periyappa:	father's elder brother, mother's elder sister's husband
periyamma	mother's elder sister

periy:ayi	father's elder brother's wife
puḷḷe	daughter, younger sister, young girl
tampi	younger brother, son, young male
ta:tta:	grandfather, old man
macci	elder brother's wife
ma:men	maternal uncle, elder sister's husband

6.2 2 *Terms of referenee*

appa:, appen, appenka:ren	father
atte	father's sister
akka:	elder sister
periyakka:	elder sister (elder)
cinnakka:	elder sister (younger)
amma:, amma:ka:ranke (*l*)	mother
amma:n	mother's brother
aṇṇen, aṇṇa:cci, aṇṇacci	elder brother
aṇṇi, aṇṇiya: (*l*), *aṇṇiya:ru*	elder brother's wife
ayya:	father, old man
a:tta:	mother
a:cci	mother's younger sister, father's younger brother's wife
a:mpṭeya:n	husband
a:yi	mother, old woman
oramore	matrimonial relative
oravu	relationship
o:ṭṭiya:	husband's brother's wife

u:ṭṭuka:ri	wife
u:ṭṭuka:raru	husband
periyappa:, periyappen	father's elder brother, mother's elder sister's husband
periyamma:	mother's elder sister
periya:yi	father's elder brother's wife
pe:tti	grand daughter
pe:ren	grand son
panka:li	share holder, coheir
payyen	son, boy
pa:tti, pa:ṭṭiya:	grand mother
pa:tten, pa:ṭṭana:ru	grand father
poṇṭa:tti	wife
poṇṇu	daughter, girl
porantaven	brother
porantave(l)	sister
purucen	husband
pulle	son, daughter, child
takappen, takappana:ru	father
tampi	younger brother, son, young male
tankacci	younger sister
ta:yi, ta:ya:ru	mother
cinnamma:	mother's younger sister
cinna:yi	father's younger brother's wife
cittappa:, cittappen	father's younger brother, mother's younger sister's husband
ce:ntaven	illegitimate husband
ce:ntave(l)	illegitimate wife

cakale, cakalen, cakalapaːṭi co-brother

cakkaːḷatti husband's another wife

camcaːrom wife

cammanti son's wife's parents, daughter's husband's parents

contom relation

kaṭṭunavaru husband

kaṭṭunave(ḷ), kaṭṭuna poṇṇaːṭṭi legitimate wife

kaːṇiyaːḷen shareholder, coheir

koḷḷu peːtti great grand daughter

koḷḷu peːren great grand son

koḷḷu paːṭṭi great grand mother

koḷḷu paːṭṭen great grand father

koḷuntanaːru husband's brother

koḷuntiyaː(ḷ) wife's elder sister

maccinicci wife's younger sister

maccenen wife's brother

maccaːn sister's husband

marumoven son-in-law

marumove(ḷ) daughter-in-law

maːmiyaːru mother-in-law

maːmanaːru father-in-law

moven son

move(ḷ) daughter

more matrimonial relation, relation

naːttanaː(ru), naːttiyaː(ru) husband's sister

6.23 Communal Reference

Masculine	Feminine	
ampaṭṭen	*ampaṭṭacci*	barber

a:ca:ri	*a:ca:ricci*	carpenter
oṭeya:ru	*oṭeya:cci*	Odayar caste
oṭṭen	*oṭṭcci*	Odda caste
pariye:ri	*pariye:ricci*	barber
parayen	*paracci*	Harijan
pa:ppa:n	*pa:ppa:tti*	Brahmin
taṭṭa:n	*taṭṭa:tti*	goldsmith
to:ṭṭi	*to:ṭṭicci*	scavenger
tulukken	*tulukkacci*	Muslim
cekka:n	*cekka:tti*	oil monger
cakkili	*cakkilicci*	cobbler
kakkaḷen	*kakkaḷacci*	weaver
kanna:n	*kanna:tti*	brass smith
kollen	*kollacci*	black smith
koraven	*koratti*	Korava (gipsy)
kuṭiya:naven	*kuṭiya:naeei*	Vanniyar caste
veḷḷa:ḷen	*veḷḷa:ḷacci*	Vellala caste
vaṇṇa:n	*vaṇṇa:tti*	washer man–washerwoman

6.24 Village Deities

elle mini

ayyana:ru

pinnaṭeya:n

puḷḷiya:ru

pu:tana:ru

tro:pata:yi, tro:pateyammen

celliya:yi, celliyammen

ca:muṇṭiya:yi. ca:muṇṭiyammen

karuppu

cankili karuppu

malaya:le karuppu

ka:ttiya:yi

ka:munți, ka:muntiyammen

ka:liya:yi, ka:liyammen

kutiea:mi

miniyappa:(ru)

ma:riya:yi, ma:riyammen

vi:rana:ru

9.25 Festivals

e:ka:taci	the 11th day of a bright or dark fortnight, (fast in honour of *viṣṇu*)
amma:va:ee	new moon day, (fast in honour of the deceased).
a:vani avuttom	a festival in the month of February in connection with the initiation ceremony in some castes like Brahmins and carpenters.
a:yira or a:yuta pu:ce	festival in October in honour of Saraswathi
patanettu, patanetta:m perukku	festival on 18th day of *Āḍi* to celebrate the year first arrival of stream in Cauvery.
ponke, ponkalu	a great festival of Tamils in honour of the sun and cattle occurring in January.
perumponke, va:ceponke	festival in honour of the sun
po:viye, po:vi	festival in honour of *Indrā*

karuna:(l)	the last day of Pongal
ma:ṭṭupponke	festival in honour of the cattle
puḷḷiya: cutti	a festival in honour of *Ganēšā*
tiruna:(l), tiruca:	village festival
akkini	treading on fire
alavu po:ṭṭukkratu	thrusting the needle into the skin as a religious rite
u:ruṇi	the previous day of the village festival when the villagers cook boiled rice in the temple campus, offer it to god and all eat the same food on that day
poṭeyalu	offering
paṭukaḷom	a festival alluded to some battlefield
ti:miti, ti:miri	treading on fire
pa:ratom	narrating the story of Bharata, the great epic
alli cereeṭukkratu	Arjuna taking Alli by force for wife
arava:n kaṭepali	sacrificing the life of *Aṟivāṉ*, the son of *Arjuṇā*
aruccunen villu vaḷekkratu	*Arjuna* drawing the bow
tavucu e:rratu	a related event
tro:pate kalya:ṇom	the marriage event of the goddess *Draupati*
ku:ntal muṭikkratu	*Draupati* tying the pigtail after the war
ponke iṭratu	offering boiled rice to god
poykka:kuture a:ṭṭom	wooden rider and horse played by a man hiding inside
te:ru	car
paṭe te:ru	car with cone-like top
moṭṭe te:ru	car with blunt top

te:ru muṭṭi	the place where the car is kept
ceṭalu	merry-go-round
celampom	fencing, sword play
cakaṭe	a hand-cart on which the idols of the deities are taken in procession
ca:kke, ca:ke	a procession day of the deity
ca:mi	when people offer food deity
karavom	a decorated pot carried on the head in procession
akkini karavom	a decorated pot with fire inside
pu:nkaravom	a pot decorated with flower
karave aṭṭom	the dance performance with the above
ka:ppu kaṭṭratu	a ceremony wherein a cord is tied round the arm of the prites before the village festival starts
ka:vu kuṭukkratu	sacrifice
ko:la:ṭṭom	a play with sticks accompanied by singing and dancing
ku:ttu, teru ku:ttu	street drama
mance veḷeya:ṭṭu	a closing ceremony of the village festival
maṇṭavapaṭi	expense of bringing an idol to the open court near a temple for a day
na:ṭavom	drama
ve:ṇṭutale	prayer which includes a contract between the god and the worshipper
va:ṇeve:ṭikke	a show of throwing rocket

ti:vuḷi, ti:va:ḷi	the lamp– lighting festival celebrated in October to commemorate the killing of Narahasura by Krishna
cela:tore	the night preceding the new moon in February celebrated by fasting and watching
ka:ttiye	the third lunar asterism
ma:ce porappu varuṟe porappu	New year day

6.26 Ceremonies

a:ḷa:vratu	a girl attaining puberty
periyamanuṣi a:vratu	,,
peruca:vratu	,,
veḷiye otunkratu	,,
teraṭṭi euttratu	function related to the above
u:ṭu kuṭi po:raṭu	new–house occupying ceremony
pe:rù iṭratu	baptism
ca:vu	death ceremony
eṇṇe muḻukku	oil bath after the 16th day ceremony is over
eḻavu	formal condolence
eḻavu uṭratu, colratu	notifying concerning death
eḻavu kuṭukkratu	receiving a visit of condolence
eḻavu kaṭṭikkratu	women in groups mourning for the deceased
a:ṭṭepa:ṭṭom	dancing and singing related to death
oppa:ri vaykkratu	elegy

orecolli aṭikkratu	women beating on their breasts with songs in praise of the deceased
ucuru po:ṟatu	death
ucurutaṇṇi u:ttratu	close relatives dropping water into the mouth of the dying person
palava:re ku:ṭe ceyratu	matrimonial relatives offering basketfuls of refreshments at the house of the deceased
pa:ṭe	bier
pa:lu teḷi	a funeral ceremony in which milk is poured upon the bones of the deceased
poṇom	corpse
puṇṇiya:ṇom	a purification ceremony
tukkom paṭekkratu	giving offerings during the mourning period
anca:m tukkom	offerings given on the fifth day after the death
eṭṭa:m tukkom	offerings given on the 8th day after the death
ceyvine ceyratu	giving presents in terms of money, clothes, jewels, etc.
ca:vukoṭṭu koṭṭratu	drum beating notifying death
cuṭuka:ṭu	burial or cremation ground
kaṭṭe aṭukkratu	piling the logs to lay the corpse over before setting fire
kaṭṭemoḷi eḷutratu	matrimonial relatives of the deceased presenting money to mete out the funeral expenses

kallu ca:ttratu	leaning a brick on the ground to honour the victory of the deceased
karuma:ti	funeral rites performed on the 16th day after the death
ka:lama:vratu	death
ka:cu ma:ttratu	paying in coins the Parayas and other labourers who worked for the funeral ceremony as soon as the cremation is over
koḷḷi vaykkratu	setting fire to a funeral pile with a fire brand
ta:yikki talepuḷḷe	the first son doing this for the mother
takappanukku kaṭepuḷḷe	the last son doing this for the father
ko:ṭipo:ṭratu	covering the corpse with a new cloth
kumpuṭutaṇṭom uḻuratu	sons of the deceased kneeling down and saluting the corpse till they reach the cremation ground
ma:re aṭikkratu	women bewailing the dead by beating the breast
ma:vucaṭṭi tu:kkratu	the grandson of the deceased carrying a small pan with rice flour inside along with the corpse to the cremation ground
mo:ḷom aṭikkratu	beating the drum
paremo:ḷom	drum beat by Parayas
urumi mo:ḷom	beating drum with a kind of folk-song and dance

meypanṭom puṭikkraṭu — grand children holding torches when the corpse is washed

mulupoːṭṭu aḷuvratu — a widow mourning over her marriage badge being cut off her neck

raːṭṭi aṭukkratu — piling the dry dung discs enclosing the corpse before setting fire

vaḷi uṭratu — a ceremony of making a way for the soul of the deceased to go out

vaːykkarici eṭukkratu — matrimonial relatives bringing rice for putting it into the mouth of the deceased

kalyaːṇom — marriage

uːrukaːloːn uṭratu — taking the bride and the bridegroom in procession (before marriage)

paṭṭoːn kaṭṭratu — fastening a thin piece of gold on the forehead of the bride during marriage

ammaːmpaṭṭoːn — fastened by the bride's mother's brother

maːmippaṭṭoːn — ,, ,, by mother-in-law

naːttippaṭṭom — ,, ,, by the bridegroom's sister

parucoːm poːṭratu — a marital ceremony wherein saree and jewel are presented to the bride on the eve of the marriage

pa:kku ma:ttratu	a marital contract in which the relatives of the bride and those of the bridegroom exchange arecanut in token of agreement to give and take the bride
poṭṭu po:ṭratu	a function wherein the brothers of the bridegroom smear some red powder on the bride's forehead before taking her to the place of marriage
poṇṇu aḷeykkratu	bringing the bride from her house to the bridegroom's
poṇṇu pa:kkratu	a ceremony in which the bride is introduced to the bridegroom and his relatives
poṇṇuto:ḷi	female companion of the bride during the marriage
poṇṇu kaṭṭikuṭukkratu	giving the bride in marriage
pori aḷḷipo:ṭratu	a proceeding during marriage characterized by the bride's brother throwing on holy fire handful of parched rice-corn
pu:nu:lu po:ṭratu	the proceeding of the bridegroom's sisters putting a thin metal wire across the trunk of the bridegroom
cavunom ke:kkratu	listening to omen
ca:takom pa:kkratu	consulting the horoscope
te:ti vaykkratu	ceremony wherein the date of the marriage is fixed

ta:li kaṭṭratu	tying the marriage badge (a shaped piece of gold) around the neck of the bride by the bridegroom
keṭṭimo:ḷom koṭṭratu	the climax of the drum-beating during tying on of the marriage badge
kakkuni:r va:kkratu	bride's parents entrusting the bride to the groom's parents.
kaṅkaṇom kaṭṭratu	the bride tying a sacred thread around the wrist of the bride-groom
maccenen mo:trom po:ṭratu	the bride's brother getting ring on the bride-groom's ring finger
ma:ple to:li	male companion of the bride-groom during marriage
ma:le uṭratu	dropping the marriage garlands on the river or lake
ma:le ma:ttratu	the bride and the bridegroom exchanging their garlands
moyyi, moḷi eḷutratu	giving presents
moyyi, moḷi puṭikkratu	recording presents
nalunku vaykkratu	the ceremony of anointing the bride and the bridegroom before marriage
na:ttiveḷakku puṭikkratu	bridegroom's sister holding a burning lamp standing behind the couple
ka:tu kuttratu	ceremony wherein the ears of the children are perforated
vaḷe ka:ppu, ka:ppu iṭratu	bangle-wearing ceremony in the fifth or seventh month of a woman's first pregnancy

6.27. Miscellaneous

i:vu erakko:n	sympathy
i:nom	inferior, low
ece	unexpected fortune
ere	food of rats, cats, etc.
akattiyom	important
aḷakku	a pole with an iron hook to pluck leaves and fruits
o:le	message
paye(l)	fellow
tattu	adaption
talaya:ri	Harijan employee assisting the village munsif and karnam
teraḷu	crowd
te:tta:n koṭṭe	a kind of nut used for decantation of water
talekaṭṭu	family
tore	bank of the lake
cika:rom	adoption
ce:tta:ḷi	friend
ce:rma:nom	keep or additional wife
cante	weekly market
kaṭṭukaḷutti	married woman with her husband alive
kakkom	molasses
kamna:tti	widow
kaṇakkepuḷḷe	Village Karnam
karemo:ṭu	restricted area in village for the purpose of exereting
karucanom	care, interest

kuppe	dust heap
kumpe, kumpalu	crowd
ku:ttiya:	concubine
maṇiya:ru	village munsif
ma:cu:lu	yield
muṇṭekaṭṭe	naked
neka:	consciousness, certainty, clarity
naraḷu	crowd
na:ṭṭa:me	headman of the village
veṭṭiya:n	Harijan employee assisting the the village Munsif and Karnam

Errata

Page	Line	Error	Correction
12	11	/ *nti* /	/*anti*/
12	15	[*v*∧*r*∧*l*^{m}:]	[*v*∧*r*∧*lā*:]
18	19	*vanta:nkḷha:*	*vanta:nkḷa:*
19	2	a	as
23	25	brahmin	Brahmin
34	20	*ru*	*–ru*
47	23	eight	seven
48	23	*nauppatu*	*nuppatu*
50	2	*mu:na:yrom*	*mu:ṇa:yrom*
62	2	*pa:t–i–ϕ*	*pa:ṭ–i–ϕ*
66	2	*Non–furure*	*Non–future*
67	10	withont	without
67	25	*kiḷtncu*	*kiḷincn*
68	15	*–alv*	*–alu*
70	3	<	>
70	8	where as	whereas
74	20	*patippu*	*paṭippu*
77	16	*–h*	*–he*
83	10	4.1.2.1.2	4.1.2.1.3
86	14	*eṭṭēpoe:*	*eṭṭepo:*
87	5	*poraki*	*porakki*
87	18	fromt	front
88	21	*appe*	*–appe*
88	21	*kuḷḷe*	*–kuḷḷe*
91	16	*cotta*	*cottu*

Page	Line	Error	Correction
92	1	*ta.va:*	*ta:va:*
100	20	*ka:ra:c:vu*	*ka:ra:ce:vu*
112	11	*vayeka:tu*	*vayeka:ṭu*
121	17	*e:ruka taṭi*	*e:ruka:taṭi*
124	10	*taṇṭu kire*	*taṇṭu ki:re*
134	25	*periyamma*	*periyamn'a:*
135	7	6.2 2	6.22.2
144	13	*paremo:l̤om*	*paremo:l̤om*

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